

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,689

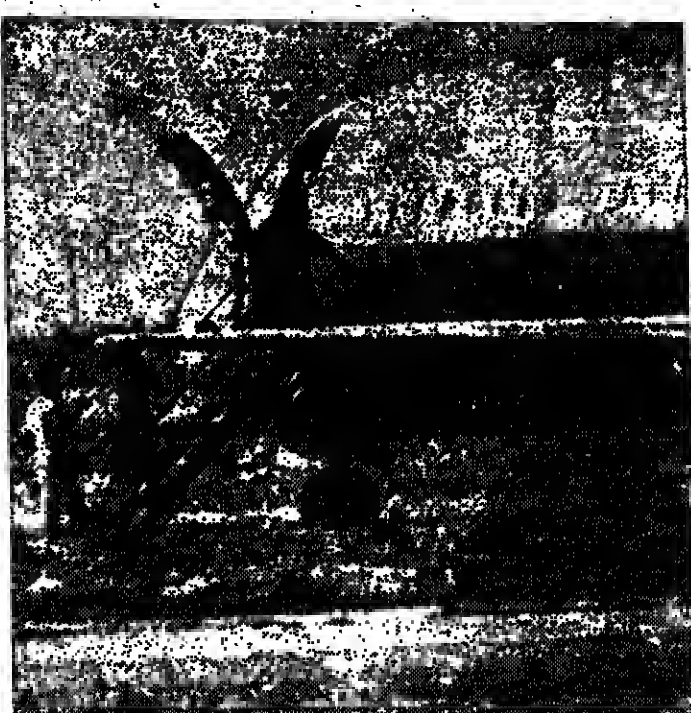
PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 22-23, 1972

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 45-50 (41). Tomorrow: Mild change. Yesterday's temp. 45-57 (73). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-59 (10-11). Tomorrow: Mild change. Yesterday's temp. 45-57 (9-11). CHICAGO: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-59 (10-11). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-59 (10-11). Yesterday's temp. 45-59 (10-11).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 3

Australia ..... 1.50  
Belgium ..... 1.25  
Canada ..... 1.25  
Denmark ..... 1.25  
France ..... 1.25  
Germany ..... 1.25  
Greece ..... 1.25  
India ..... 1.25  
Italy ..... 1.25  
Japan ..... 1.25  
Netherlands ..... 1.25  
Norway ..... 1.25  
Portugal ..... 1.25  
Spain ..... 1.25  
Sweden ..... 1.25  
Switzerland ..... 1.25  
Turkey ..... 1.25  
U.S. Military ..... 1.25  
U.S. Navy ..... 1.25  
U.S. Air Force ..... 1.25  
U.S. Coast Guard ..... 1.25  
U.S. Marine Corps ..... 1.25  
U.S. Army ..... 1.25  
U.S. Navy ..... 1.25  
U.S. Air Force ..... 1.25  
U.S. Coast Guard ..... 1.25  
U.S. Marine Corps ..... 1.25  
U.S. Army ..... 1.25



**Hijacker's Orders**—An Air Force sergeant carries two parachutes and helmet (left) to waiting DC-9 airliner Thursday in Las Vegas. At right, a man

places a bag containing \$50,000 at the steps of the plane. A stewardess picked up the bag for the hijacker. Passengers were then allowed to leave before it took off.

## Air Chase, Bugged Parachute Foil Skyjacking

**From Wire Dispatches**  
DENVER, Jan. 21.—Two Air Force fighters, a tanker plane and a homeing device planted in a parachute ended the brief career of the hijacker who bailed out of a DC-9 jet clutching a \$50,000 ransom.

The hijacker episode ended in a dramatic fashion about 130 miles northeast of here last night when two highway patrolmen found "Richard Charles Lepoint," 23, nursing his leg and a sprained left ankle and wrist.

He was captured with two F-111's winging fighter-bombers, a tanker and a homeing device, that led police to him, still, wearing from his collapsed parachute.

FBI agents said today that Lepoint "did not" say he wanted to see a lawyer. He was held overnight in jail at Sterling, Colo., and his wrist

### Hijacker Bails Out With \$50,000, Is Captured in Colorado Field

and ankle were put in splints. He was to be transferred here later to face air piracy charges.

The second hijacking in two months in which a parachute was used began in Las Vegas a few hours earlier when the long-haired, mustached white hijacker in hippy clothes approached a stewardess as the Hughes Aircraft plane was preparing to take off for Reno, Nev.

He told her the stowaway he was holding contained five sticks of dynamite but said he would swap the plane's 57 passengers for \$50,000, two parachutes and a crash helmet.

The plane was stopped, women and children disembarked,

and the hijacker was taken to the airport. He was then transferred to the FBI's custody.

The male passengers were allowed to leave, the jet was refueled and the man ordered the pilot to fly to Denver.

Chase Begins

At the request of the FBI the two F-111s took off from Nellis Air Force Base and chased the Douglas jet—even though the pilot, Capt. Don Burkhardt, is said to have radioed to them to stay away.

"This man is sitting here with a bomb," he said, "and he doesn't want anyone to follow in pursuit planes."

But the pursuit continued, with a giant KC-135 flying tanker joining in to refuel the fighter-bombers in the air.

About an hour after leaving Las Vegas, with the pilot, copilot and stewardess as hostages, the hijacker jumped from the tail door of the DC-9. The following planes spotted his parachute and the hidden homeing device began sending out its beacon.

As a posse of police and sheriff's deputies closed in on the hijacker the two F-111s and the tanker circled overhead and reported spotting him from time to time. Despite his injured leg the man managed to crawl one mile from where he landed.

"I spotted the hijacker when he touched the ground," said Lt. Col. Edward Satterfield. "He got up, saw us above, and threw a briefcase in the air. I don't

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## GNP in U.S. Up 6% in Quarter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI).—The gross national product rose 6.1 percent in the fourth quarter of last year, carrying the GNP for 1971 as a whole to a total of \$1,046.8 billion. The figure fell \$18.2 billion short of official projections a year ago.

Meanwhile, Morgan Guaranty Trust economists estimated that the balance of payments last year almost tripled to a record of about \$31 billion.

Details Page 7.

## In Exchange for Mideast Talks

### U.S. Said to Offer Israel Phantoms

By William Beecher  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI).—The United States and Israel are nearing an agreement under which 18 Phantom fighter-bombers would be delivered to Israel starting this spring, probably in March, according to well-placed administration sources.

In return, the officials say, Israel would agree to take part in talks leading to a partial withdrawal of its troops from the Sinai peninsula and to the reopening of the Suez Canal.

These officials concede that Israel has not said what its bargaining position would be in indirect negotiations with Egypt, but they point to a statement last weekend by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan that "we should be ready to enter negotiations with Egypt in any way they want, and it should be made clear that we are ready to compromise."

Defense and State Department sources said the F-4 Phantoms would be diverted from the McDonnell Douglas Corp. production line in St. Louis for the U.S. Air Force.

The last Phantom delivered, nearly eight months ago, brought to 36 the number of such planes, including six reconnaissance models, that have been supplied to Israel during the last three years. Eight or nine have been lost in combat with Egypt or in training accidents.

Israel reportedly sought to purchase 30 to 40 Phantom jets.

In addition to Phantoms, the sources noted, the United States is also prepared to sell about 38 A-4 Skyhawk close-support planes to replace some of the Israeli's older French-built aircraft. It was not clear when those shipments might start.

Over the last three months, U.S. analysts disclosed, Israel has retained all 39 of its French-made Ouragan fighter-bombers as too old to be efficiently maintained.

Israel has about 128 Skyhawks (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Ground Fire Downs 2 Jets, Copter

SAIGON, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Communist anti-aircraft guns have downed two U.S. F-4 Phantom II fighters and an American helicopter over South Vietnam's Central Highlands in the last two days.

The two Air Force Phantom fighter-bombers went down yesterday, the U.S. Command said. It said the four crew members of the supersonic jets were rescued from the two-man planes—the 218th and 219th U.S. aircraft shot down in Laos since March 10, 1970.

The helicopter was shot down today. An observer in the helicopter was killed and the pilot suffered a broken leg.

The helicopter crashed in the Plet Trap Valley, near the Cambodian border, one of the main routes into the Central Highlands.

Although there are no longer any American ground combat troops in the Central Highlands, U.S. helicopter crews have been increasingly busy helping the South Vietnamese in their campaign against the Communist buildup there.

The U.S. Command said three Viet Cong 107-mm rockets hit the 218th Phantom at Enn Loi 10 miles north of Saigon yesterday. Military spokesmen said the attack caused some damage to the base, the biggest helicopter base in Vietnam, but no casualties.

The \$350 million limit for Laos was imposed by Congress as an amendment to the administration's military procurement bill last fall. It covers the cost of all forms of military assistance and weapons and about \$50 million in economic aid planned for the current fiscal year. It does not cover the cost of American bombing in Laos, the largest part of the continuing American air war in Indochina.

"Maybe one of the reasons the enemy is attacking so heavily (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Aid Money Running Out

### U.S. Lifts Cover of Secrecy As Concern Rises on Laos

By Craig R. Whitney

VIENTIANE, Laos, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Concern about the unusually powerful and early Communist offensive in Laos has grown so intense that the U.S. government has lifted much of the secrecy it maintained over its efforts here.

American officials are saying that, far from doing too much, the United States is doing too little, and the Nixon administration may ask Congress for more money.

The American establishment in Vietnam—including Ambassador G. McMurtrie Godley, about 300 men of the Central Intelligence Agency and the more than 100 Army and Air Force attachés—does not normally speak for attribution. However, in recent private background interviews and on a trip sponsored by the CIA to the long-secret guerrilla base and airfield at Long Cheng, officials made their concern clear, and it has a message.

A senior American official said that the embassy will probably run out of military and economic aid money for Laos well before the end of the fiscal year in



**OPEN FIRE**—Gen. Vang Pao, Commander of Laotian forces at the once-secret CIA base of Long Cheng, is seen calling in air strikes on Wednesday against suspected Communist positions around the besieged base.

*"Those responsible for all this barbaric destruction have, ironically, played right into our hands. What greater proof could anyone have of their lack of maturity, lack of civilization. . .?"*

—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith.

## Rhodesia Vows a Crackdown; 8 More Die, Week's Toll Is 13

By Jim Hoagland

SALISBURY, Jan. 21 (UPI).—The white settlers' government of Rhodesia today substantially hardened its line toward African protesters after the bloodiest night of rioting this week left eight more Africans dead, putting the known toll since Sunday at 13.

Prime Minister Ian Smith went on state-controlled radio and television to appeal to the country's five million Africans to say "yes" to the proposals for Rhodesian independence six years after its unilateral breakaway from Britain.

If the Africans reject the proposals, Mr. Smith warned, they would "bear the curses of their children forever."

Rejection of the proposals would also, he said, be interpreted as a "clear indication of their preference for our present 1969 constitution." The 1969 code enshrined white supremacy in power here, in contrast to the November, 1971, proposals by Britain and the Smith regime—which would provide for eventual political parity between the Africans and the 225,000 whites here, with the possibility of majority rule later.

Mr. Smith declared that "anyone trying to undermine law and order will come off second best and will have to accept the consequences."

The government "already has taken firm action to deal with the problem and this will be repeated whenever the need arises," the prime minister said in his 13-minute pre-recorded speech.

"There was ample evidence to indicate the plan has been laid by a hard core of experienced campaigners using youngsters" to create riots by "physical hooliganism," Mr. Smith said in his attempt to separate most African opinion from that of the activists.

Mr. Smith said that "anyone trying to undermine law and order will come off second best and will have to accept the consequences."

The government "already has taken firm action to deal with the problem and this will be repeated whenever the need arises," the prime minister said in his 13-minute pre-recorded speech.

"There was ample evidence to indicate the plan has been laid by a hard core of experienced campaigners using youngsters" to create riots by "physical hooliganism," Mr. Smith said in his attempt to separate most African opinion from that of the activists.



Rhodesian police, using a dog in making arrest during riots at Gwelo this week.

## Mintoff and Carrington Fly Home

### Talks on Malta Bases Suspended

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Jan. 21 (UPI).—The talks on military bases in Malta that began here last Saturday reached an impasse today and were suspended.

Dom Mintoff, the Maltese Prime Minister, and British Defense Minister Lord Carrington both flew home this afternoon to report to their governments. They said they might soon resume negotiations, maybe again in Rome.

Lord Carrington said on his

return to London today that "before I went, I think I said there was a 50-50 chance of agreement, but after these talks, I would put it at rather less." Meanwhile, he added, the withdrawal of the British forces from Malta will continue at an orderly pace.

A representative of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Paul Van Kampen, who had attended today's fruitless two-hour meeting, said that the Malta talks "have certainly not broken down."

Mediation by the alliance in-

duced Mr. Mintoff and the British government to start a new round of negotiating on the use of military facilities on the island after a long stalemate last week.

A British source here said that a last-minute request by Mr. Mintoff for a substantial down payment by Britain and its allies had blocked an agreement on the bases.

Britain and its allies had offered to pay jointly around \$36 million annually for the right to use Malta's facilities, Lord Carrington and the NATO officials impressed on Mr. Mintoff that this figure was an ultimate proposal that could not be improved.

## Leone Asks Colombo to Try To Form Government in Italy

ROME, Jan. 21 (UPI).—President Giovanni Leone formally asked Premier Emilio Colombo late tonight to succeed himself as head of another center-left coalition government.

Mr. Colombo, who has been acting as chief of a caretaker administration since he and his cabinet resigned last Saturday, agreed to attempt to form a new cabinet.

President Leone, who was elected four weeks ago today, designated Mr. Colombo as prospective premier in time to enable him to attend the signing in Brussels tomorrow of the treaty whereby Britain, Denmark, Norway and Ireland accede to the European Economic Community.

On his return, Mr. Colombo will face the difficult task of rebuilding the four-party alliance on which his outgoing cabinet—Italy's 33rd since the fall of fascism—has been based. The collapse of the center-left coalition forced his government to resign last week after more than 17 months in power.

The four center-left parties are Mr. Colombo's own Christian Democrats, the Socialists, the Social Democrats and the Republicans. The present government crisis began when the smallest of the four groups, the Republican party, withdrew its support earlier this month in disagreement over economic policy and other domestic issues.

All four parties have stated during the last few days that they might consider prolonging their collaboration. However, each seems to want a continuance of the coalition on its own terms.

After his talk with Mr. Leone,

the premier-designate said he had received "ample" leeway to explore a formula for a new government. Mr. Colombo would not elaborate, but his remark was interpreted as meaning that he might try to form a cabinet consisting of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Social Democrats without Republicans if that party continued denying him their support.

Tonight's designation of Mr. Colombo came after five days of ceremonial consultations during which Mr. Leone conferred with some 40 party leaders and elder statesmen.

## Spaniard Freed After Firm Accepts Kidnappers' Terms

BARCELONA, Spain, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—Kidnapped Spanish industrialist Lorenzo Zabala reportedly returned home tonight after his company agreed to meet all but one of the ransom demands of his abductors.

Lorenzo Achotegui, owner of a local bar and friend of Mr. Zabala, said the release news had been given to him by a member of the Zabala family tonight.

There was no immediate comment from the family, who declined to answer questions from reporters waiting outside their home in this north Spain town.

Mr. Achotegui received an anonymous telephone call earlier today saying that Mr. Zabala, who was kidnapped Wednesday, had been released "near Paris."

Shortly afterwards, the presi-

dent of a Basque organization in Bayonne, in southern France, confirmed that Mr. Zabala had been released, but refused to say where.

Earlier the official Spanish news agency Citra quoted the Eibar parish priest, the Rev. Felix Vergara, as saying that Mr. Zabala, 44, had been freed early this afternoon at an unspecified place.

Mr. Zabala was kidnapped as he arrived for work at a metalurgical plant he owns. He is also managing director and chief stockholder of Freidemol, a precision instrument company, where there has been labor trouble that led to the kidnapping.

The Basque separatist movement ETA claimed responsibility (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



## Ceremony in Brussels' Egmont Palace

# The Common Market '6' Get Ready to Become '10'

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Jan. 21 (UPI).—A historic seal will be set on 19 months' arduous negotiations here tomorrow when Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway sign the accession treaty which will open their way to joining the European Economic Community on next Jan. 1.

This is being hailed as the biggest event in the Common Market's 14 years of existence and will come as a great relief to its officials, who have been busy for months preparing the huge set-piece ceremony. For Britain's prime minister, Edward Heath, it will be a particularly satisfying moment. He comes here direct from Strasbourg, France, where he was given today a 238,500 prize by the West German Friedrich Von Stein Foundation for European statesmanship. But his confidence about Britain joining the EEC will not be shared by the other three countries' premiers who each face a referendum in the coming months—the outcome of which is by no means certain for any of them.

Of the six Common Market countries, only Italy and Belgium, the host, will be represented by their heads of state, so the occasion at the Egmont Palace, though colorful, will not be turned into an unofficial European summit that Mr. Heath evidently wanted.

But Mr. Heath is expected to take advantage of the event to have a discussion with the Irish premier, Jack Lynch, about the crisis in Northern Ireland. Mr. Heath will be accompanied by his foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, and Geoffrey Rippon, who was Britain's chief negotiator.

After the somewhat sour note on which the negotiations ended—with Ireland unhappy about the sugar beet quota, it was allowed and Norway bitter about the fishing rights deal, that was a wrong out of the community, every effort will be made tomorrow to make the most favorable public impression possible.

## Backs French Proposal

### Scheel Urges Steps by EEC To Strengthen Its Structure

By David Binder

BONN, Jan. 21 (NYT).—On the eve of a ceremony in Brussels marking the expansion of the European Common Market from six to 10 members, West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel said today that the community should take three practical steps to strengthen its apparatus.

He said West Germany supported a French proposal that each member of the European Economic Community appoint a "European minister" with a seat in his own national cabinet as well as in the Brussels headquarters.

These ministers, Mr. Scheel said at a news conference here, would be in a position to oversee the work of experts in each field to maintain a "permanent political dialogue with the community's commission and the West European Parliament."

Finally, they could help harmonize economic integration and political cooperation.

Mr. Scheel further proposed that the president of the Common Market's Ministerial Council be given "more to say" on behalf of the expanded community, and that his position could be enhanced by extending his period of office to a full year.

Long-Range Planning

Thirdly, he recommended that the different commissions of the community be "drawn more forcefully into the dynamics of the integration process" by taking over certain long-range planning functions presently exercised by individual member governments.

Buoyant and optimistic, Mr. Scheel spoke of the expanded community as "the greatest trade power in the world" with a population of 260 million and a gross national product of \$544 billion—exceeded only by the U.S.A.

He said the larger community will "influence the stream of trade" in the world in a new degree, raising its share from 40

percent to 54 percent of total international exchanges.

This and the recent international monetary crises made it imperative that a "new round of trade talks," which he called "a second Kennedy Round," take place soon.

One of the problems facing the expanded community, he said, was to prevent friction on political issues between a Common Market grouping with a growing sense of cohesiveness and identity, on the one hand, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, of which most are members, on the other.

The chief problem, as Mr. Scheel said, was to make NATO's relations with France, which has opted out of the alliance's joint operations, "more effective."

Mr. Scheel said it was to make NATO's relations with France, which has opted out of the alliance's joint operations, "more effective."

Mr. Scheel said it was to make NATO's relations with France, which has opted out of the alliance's joint operations, "more effective."

Mr. Scheel said it was to make NATO's relations with France, which has opted out of the alliance's joint operations, "more effective."

Mr. Scheel said it was to make NATO's relations with France, which has opted out of the alliance's joint operations, "more effective."

Mr. Scheel said it was to make NATO's relations with France, which has opted out of the alliance's joint operations, "more effective."

Mr. Scheel said it was to make NATO's relations with France, which has opted out of the alliance's joint operations, "more effective."

Mr. Scheel said it was to make NATO's relations with France, which has opted out of the alliance's joint operations, "more effective."

Mr. Scheel said it was to make NATO's relations with France, which has opted out of the alliance's joint operations, "more effective."

Mr. Scheel said it was to make NATO's relations with France, which has opted out of the alliance's joint operations, "more effective."

Mr. Scheel said it was to make NATO's relations with France, which has opted out of the alliance's joint operations, "more effective."

Mr. Scheel said it was to make NATO's relations with France, which has opted out of the alliance's joint operations, "more effective."

Mr. Scheel said it was to make NATO's relations with France, which has opted out of the alliance's joint operations, "more effective."

Mr. Scheel said it was to make NATO's relations with France, which has opted out of the alliance's joint operations, "more effective."

Mr. Scheel said it was to make NATO's relations with France, which has opted out of the alliance's joint operations, "more effective."

Mr. Scheel said it was to make NATO's relations with France, which has opted out of the alliance's joint operations, "more effective."

Mr. Scheel said it was to make NATO's relations with France, which has opted out of the alliance's joint operations, "more effective."

Mr. Scheel said it was to make NATO's relations with France, which has opted out of the alliance's joint operations, "more effective."

Mr. Scheel said it was to make NATO's relations with France, which has opted out of the alliance's joint operations, "more effective."

Mr. Scheel said it was to make NATO's relations with France, which has opted out of the alliance's joint operations, "more effective."

Mr. Scheel said it was to make NATO's relations with France, which has opted out of the alliance's joint operations, "more effective."

Mr. Scheel said it was to make NATO's relations with France, which has opted out of the alliance's joint operations, "more effective."

Mr. Scheel said it was to make NATO's relations with France, which has opted out of the alliance's joint operations, "more effective."

Mr. Scheel said it was to make NATO's relations with France, which has opted out of the alliance's joint operations, "more effective."

ed by the presidents of the other institutions and bodies of the European communities like the European Parliament and Euratom, the Common Market nuclear agency. Personalities who signed the treaties of Paris (1951) and Rome (1957) will also be present.

It will be presided over by Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn, currently president of the EEC Council. Delegations of the

10 contracting states, including ministers, ambassadors and senior civil servants, will also crowd into the confined space of the Egmont conference room.

In a statement issued today, the commission said the negotiations which had led to this point, though they sometimes went on day and night, always displayed understanding and mutual trust. It said this testified to the desire to achieve the final objective

as stated in the preamble to the treaty: "to construct, on the foundations already laid, an ever-closer union among the people of Europe."

The commission is evidently proud of what it calls the "community spirit" with which the four applicant countries negotiated; that is, trusting finally that the community would look after their interests, rather than insisting on cast-iron guarantees throughout.

But tomorrow's celebrations and rhetoric about laying the basis for "a new Europe" will be followed by a perilous period in domestic politics for all four signatories.

In Britain's case, the government will need to seek parliamentary approval for some 40 volumes of community laws and regulations against the background of all-out obstruction by the Labor party opposition.

Ireland and Denmark face simple referendums. Although Norway's referendum is "consultative," the government there will need a three-quarters majority if its decision to join the EEC is to be ratified. At the moment this majority remains a matter of considerable doubt.

Health Is Honored

STRAßBOURG, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Mr. Heath today accepted the 238,500 Friedrich Von Stein Foundation prize for European statesmanship for leading Britain into the EEC.

The prize was awarded at the Council of Europe "in recognition of eminent merits in joining Great Britain to the European community, for the contribution he has brought to the unification of Europe and to its authority in the world."

It was the first such prize awarded by the German humanitarian foundation.

Mr. Heath said he was "deeply moved" by the award. "The new Europe needs new ways to think, new ways to speak, and new ways to act," he said.

"What a pity we haven't been in it (the EEC) these last many years," Mr. Heath added.

Police tonight identified two of the suspects as being AWOL from a U.S. Army artillery battalion in Ansbach, West Germany. One allegedly left his unit there last December and the other was listed as AWOL this morning.

The third suspect is a former artillery private, discharged last year, police said.

The names of the three were withheld, in accordance with a Swedish law that names of suspects are not divulged before their trials.

Scores of policemen were in on the capture of the trio, who had driven north from here with their captives. Police fired at the tires of the fugitives' car, and shots were returned by the one American who was armed. But then, without anyone having been wounded, the Americans surrendered.

"At least four shots—it could have been more—were fired during the short melee," a police spokesman said.

"So far we have not questioned the Americans and there are very few details concerning the case. The gunman has not told us why he took the customs officers hostage, nor do we know how he brought his gun into the investigating room at the customs post," he said.

"That is the real mystery, because we had frisked all three in the hashish seizure. But we don't preclude the possibility that the soldiers smuggled the gun from man to man, well concealed, during the frisking procedure," the spokesman said.

The men were arrested at 1:15 a.m. (0015 GMT) during a short halt at Margrethepark 50 miles north of here. By then the Americans had held off scores of policemen wearing bulletproof vests

and armed with submachine guns, for about five hours.

The trio had arrived at Limhamn south of here by ferry from Denmark at 5 p.m. yesterday. They were stopped at the customs post when officers found a small amount of hashish on the man who later produced a gun and took customs agents Yngve Kahl, 40, and Bertil Andersson, 47, hostage.

One American had been taken into the investigating room while his friends were held nearby. He then showed the gun and took the two officers into the trio's German-registered car.

After being refused entry by ferry captains on Denmark-bound ferries at Malmö and nearby Helsingborg, the trio apparently decided to try for Oslo with their captives.

The Associated Press said the fugitives stopped at Margrethepark so that one could use the restroom. Pursuing police then opened fire, persuading the kidnappers to surrender. Their captives were sitting unharmed in the back of the Americans' car.]

Meas Depleted

It was apparent that if the base was ever exclusively run for Yang Pao's irregulars it is no longer. The general whom the Americans in civilian clothes fondly called "VP" was there, cheerful and naïf in a dark brown safari suit with three stars on each collar, but he was surrounded by other regular Laotian generals and Defense Minister Sisouk Na Champassak.

In fact, the Meos did bear a heavy burden of the fighting in northern Laos for many years during the so-called secret war in the 1960s.

Long Cheng is in rugged mountain country south of the Plain des Jars, which is their ancestral homeland and may explain why they have been fighting so hard for so long. But now, according to Americans here, the Meos are weakened, and are now believed to be only about 2,000 of the total of 6,000 or so troops fighting in the area.

Laos is in theory a neutral kingdom and has been since 1962, when under international supervision the Pathet Lao indigenous Communists, the rightist military faction and the neutralists under Prince Souvanna Phouma formed a coalition, which collapsed in fighting the next year.

Posts Unfilled

Pathet Lao officials left their positions in the government and these have not been filled since. The Pathet Lao are supported by the North Vietnamese Army—American intelligence here estimates there are 80,000 to 90,000 North Vietnamese troops in the whole country but only an estimated 30,000 Pathet Lao forces.

Now with the latest massive North Vietnamese attack—8,000 to 9,000 superbly well-trained and equipped combat troops with again as much support as estimated to be involved in the Long Cheng fighting—Americans concluded that they have nothing to lose

by putting more information on in the open.

The American establishment does not fear that Souvanna Phouma will change his mind and negotiate with the Pathet Lao or ask the Americans to stop bombing North Vietnamese troops in his country. But a bombing halt or possibly an adverse effect on American public opinion that would force the administration to end the war is presumably what the North Vietnamese want.

This was dramatically apparent Wednesday, when for the first time the embassy arranged for reporters to charter airplanes and helicopters from the government contractor, Air America, to fly to Long Cheng.

One American official, who accompanied the reporters and allowed them to go anywhere they wanted but did not permit his name to be used, said that one reason for finally granting access to the base—the sensitive radio and communications equipment had been taken out before the attack Jan. 12—was that "a lot has been written about Long Cheng, and we thought you should see it for yourselves."

There was nothing extraordinary there—an airfield, probably used by Laotian T-28 bombers since it was too short for American jets; a few American civilians with radios helping the Laotians with air strikes they could not handle with their own Air Force; and a large, almost completely abandoned village where dependents of the guerrilla army of Meo tribesmen lived before the North Vietnamese swept down on New Year's Eve.

The Communist attackers were still in a craggy limestone ridge at the southeast end of the base this week. Airplanes do not land on the airstrip now, but drop supplies by parachute.

Communist-led forces overran positions on a high ridge overlooking the Long Cheng Valley and hand-to-hand fighting was reported today for control of the former CIA base, the Associated Press reported. American informants said Laotian troops were forced to abandon a helicopter landing pad in the counterattack on the ridge that began last night with a heavy bombardment by North Vietnamese heavy artillery and tanks, followed by an infantry assault.]

Meas Depleted

It was apparent that if the base was ever exclusively run for Yang Pao's irregulars it is no longer. The general whom the Americans in civilian clothes fondly called "VP" was there, cheerful and naïf in a dark brown safari suit with three stars on each collar, but he was surrounded by other regular Laotian generals and Defense Minister Sisouk Na Champassak.

In fact, the Meos did bear a heavy burden of the fighting in northern Laos for many years during the so-called secret war in the 1960s.

Long Cheng is in rugged mountain country south of the Plain des Jars, which is their ancestral homeland and may explain why they have been fighting so hard for so long. But now, according to Americans here, the Meos are weakened, and are now believed to be only about 2,000 of the total of 6,000 or so troops fighting in the area.

Laos is in theory a neutral kingdom and has been since 1962, when under international supervision the Pathet Lao indigenous Communists, the rightist military faction and the neutralists under Prince Souvanna Phouma formed a coalition, which collapsed in fighting the next year.

Posts Unfilled

Pathet Lao officials left their positions in the government and these have not been filled since. The Pathet Lao are supported by the North Vietnamese Army—American intelligence here estimates there are 80,000 to 90,000 North Vietnamese troops in the whole country but only an estimated 30,000 Pathet Lao forces.

Now with the latest massive North Vietnamese attack—8,000 to 9,000 superbly well-trained and equipped combat troops with again as much support as estimated to be involved in the Long Cheng fighting—Americans concluded that they have nothing to lose

by putting more information on in the open.

The American establishment does not fear that Souvanna Phouma will change his mind and negotiate with the Pathet Lao or ask the Americans to stop bombing North Vietnamese troops in his country. But a bombing halt or possibly an adverse effect on American public opinion that would force the administration to end the war is presumably what the North Vietnamese want.

This was dramatically apparent Wednesday, when for the first time the embassy arranged for reporters to charter airplanes and helicopters from the government contractor, Air America, to fly to Long Cheng.

One American official, who accompanied the reporters and allowed them to go anywhere they wanted but did not permit his name to be used, said that one reason for finally granting access to the base—the sensitive radio and communications equipment had been taken out before the attack Jan. 12—was that "a lot has been written about Long Cheng, and we thought you should see it for yourselves."

There was nothing extraordinary there—an airfield, probably used by Laotian T-28 bombers since it was too short for American jets; a few American civilians with radios helping the Laotians with air strikes they could not handle with their own Air Force; and a large, almost completely abandoned village where dependents of the guerrilla army of Meo tribesmen lived before the North Vietnamese swept down on New Year's Eve.

The Communist attackers were still in a craggy limestone ridge at the southeast end of the base this week. Airplanes do not land on the airstrip now, but drop supplies by parachute.

Communist-led forces overran positions on a high ridge overlooking the Long Cheng Valley and hand-to-hand fighting was reported today for control of the former CIA base, the Associated Press reported. American informants said Laotian troops were forced to abandon a helicopter landing pad in the counterattack on the ridge that began last night with a heavy bombardment by North Vietnamese heavy artillery and tanks, followed by an infantry assault.]

Meas Depleted

It was apparent that if the base was ever exclusively run for Yang Pao's irregulars it is no longer. The general whom the Americans in civilian clothes fondly called "VP" was there, cheerful and naïf in a dark brown safari suit with three stars on each collar, but he was surrounded by other regular Laotian generals and Defense Minister Sisouk Na Champassak.

In fact, the Meos did bear a heavy burden of the fighting in northern Laos for many years during the so-called secret war in the 1960s.

Long Cheng is in rugged mountain country south of the Plain des Jars, which is their ancestral homeland and may explain why they have been fighting so hard for so long. But now, according to Americans here, the Meos are weakened, and are now believed to be only about 2,000 of the total of 6,000 or so troops fighting in the area.

Laos is in theory a neutral kingdom and has been since 1962, when under international supervision the Pathet Lao indigenous Communists, the rightist military faction and the neutralists under Prince Souvanna Phouma formed a coalition, which collapsed in fighting the next year.

Posts Unfilled

Pathet Lao officials left their positions in the government and these have not been filled since. The Pathet Lao are supported by the North Vietnamese Army—American intelligence here estimates there are 80,000 to 90,000 North Vietnamese troops in the whole country but only an estimated 30,000 Pathet Lao forces.

Now with the latest massive North Vietnamese attack—8,000 to 9,000 superbly well-trained and equipped combat troops with again as much support as estimated to be involved in the Long Cheng fighting—Americans concluded that they have nothing to lose

by putting more information on in the open.

The American establishment does not fear that Souvanna Phouma will change his mind and negotiate with the Pathet Lao or ask the Americans to stop bombing North Vietnamese troops in his country. But a bombing halt or possibly an adverse effect on American public opinion that would force the administration to end the war is presumably what the North Vietnamese want.

This was dramatically apparent Wednesday, when for the first time the embassy arranged for reporters to charter airplanes and helicopters from the government contractor, Air America, to fly to Long Cheng.

One American official, who accompanied the reporters and allowed them to go anywhere they wanted but did not permit his name to be used, said that one reason for finally granting access to the base—the sensitive radio and communications equipment had been taken out before the attack Jan. 12—was that "a lot has been written about Long Cheng, and we thought you should see it for yourselves."

There was nothing extraordinary there—an airfield, probably used by Laotian T-28 bombers since it was too short for American jets; a few American civilians with radios helping the Laotians with air strikes they could not handle with their own Air Force; and a large, almost completely abandoned village where dependents of the guerrilla army of Meo tribesmen lived before the North Vietnamese swept down on New Year's Eve.

The Communist attackers were still in a craggy limestone ridge at the southeast end of the base this week. Airplanes do not land on the airstrip now, but drop supplies by parachute.

Communist-led forces overran positions on a high ridge overlooking the Long Cheng Valley and hand-to-hand fighting was reported today for control of the former CIA base, the Associated Press reported. American informants said Laotian troops were forced to abandon a helicopter landing pad in the counterattack on the ridge that began last night with a heavy bombardment by North Vietnamese heavy artillery and tanks, followed by an infantry assault.]

Meas Depleted

It was apparent that if the base was ever exclusively run for Yang Pao's irregulars it is no longer. The general whom the Americans in civilian clothes fondly called "VP" was there, cheerful and naïf in a dark brown safari suit with three stars on each collar, but he was surrounded by other regular Laotian generals and Defense Minister Sisouk Na Champassak.

In fact, the Meos did bear a heavy burden of the fighting in northern Laos for many years during the so-called secret war in the 1960s.

Long Cheng is in rugged mountain country south of the Plain des Jars, which is their ancestral homeland and may explain why they have been fighting so hard for so long. But now, according to Americans here, the Meos are weakened, and are now believed to be only about 2,000 of the total of 6,000 or so troops fighting in the area.

Laos is in theory a neutral kingdom and has been since 1962, when under international supervision the Pathet Lao indigenous Communists, the rightist military faction and the neutralists under Prince Souvanna Phouma formed a coalition, which collapsed in fighting the next year.

Posts Unfilled

Pathet Lao officials left their positions in the government and these have not been filled since. The Pathet Lao are supported by the North Vietnamese Army—American intelligence here estimates there are 80,000 to 90,000 North Vietnamese troops in the whole country but only an estimated 30,000 Pathet Lao forces.

Now with the latest massive North Vietnamese attack—8,000 to 9,000 superbly well-trained and equipped combat troops with again as much support as estimated to be involved in the Long Cheng fighting—Americans concluded that they have nothing to lose

by putting more information on in the open.

The American establishment does not fear that Souvanna Phouma will change his mind and negotiate with the Pathet Lao or ask the Americans to stop bombing North Vietnamese troops in his country. But a bombing halt or possibly an adverse effect on American public opinion that would force the administration to end the war is presumably what the North Vietnamese want.

This was dramatically apparent Wednesday, when for the first time the embassy arranged for reporters to charter airplanes and helicopters from the government contractor, Air America, to fly to Long Cheng.

One American official, who accompanied the reporters and allowed them to go anywhere they wanted but did not permit his name to be used, said that one reason for finally granting access to the base—the sensitive radio and communications equipment had been taken out before the attack Jan. 12—was that "a lot has been written about Long Cheng, and we thought you should see it for yourselves."

There was nothing extraordinary there—an airfield, probably used by Laotian T-28 bombers since it was too short for American jets; a few American civilians with radios helping the Laotians with air strikes they could not handle with their own Air Force; and a large, almost completely abandoned village where dependents of the guerrilla army of Meo tribesmen lived before the North Vietnamese swept down on New Year's Eve.

The Communist attackers were still in a craggy limestone ridge at the southeast end of the base this week. Airplanes do not land on the airstrip now, but drop supplies by parachute.

Communist-led forces overran positions on a high ridge overlooking the Long Cheng Valley and hand-to-hand fighting was reported today for control of the former CIA base, the Associated Press reported. American informants said Laotian troops were forced to abandon a helicopter landing pad in the counterattack on the ridge that began last night with a heavy bombardment by North Vietnamese heavy artillery and tanks, followed by an infantry assault.]

Meas Depleted

It was apparent that if the base was ever exclusively run for Yang Pao's irregulars it is no longer. The general whom the Americans in civilian clothes fondly called "VP" was there, cheerful and naïf in a dark brown safari suit with three stars on each collar, but he was surrounded by other regular Laotian generals and Defense Minister Sisouk Na Champassak.

In fact, the Meos did bear a heavy burden of the fighting in northern Laos for many years during the so-called secret war in the 1960s.

Long Cheng is in rugged mountain country south of the Plain des Jars, which is their ancestral homeland and may explain why they have been fighting so hard for so long. But now, according to Americans here, the Meos are weakened, and are now believed to be only about 2,000 of the total of 6,000 or so troops fighting in the area.

Laos is in theory a neutral kingdom and has been since 1962, when under international supervision the Pathet Lao indigenous Communists, the rightist military faction and the neutralists under Prince Souvanna Phouma formed a coalition, which collapsed in fighting the next year.

Posts Unfilled

Pathet Lao officials left their positions in the government and these have not been filled since. The Pathet Lao are supported by the North Vietnamese Army—American intelligence here estimates there are 80,000 to 90,000 North Vietnamese troops in the whole country but only an estimated 30,000 Pathet Lao forces.

Now with the latest massive North Vietnamese attack—8,000 to 9,000 superbly well-trained and equipped combat troops with again as much support as estimated to be involved in the Long Cheng fighting—Americans concluded that they have nothing to lose

by putting more information on in the open.

The American establishment does not fear that Souvanna Phouma will change his mind and negotiate with the Pathet Lao or ask the Americans to stop bombing North Vietnamese troops in his country. But a bombing halt or possibly an adverse effect on American public opinion that would force the administration to end the war is presumably what the North Vietnamese want.

This was dramatically apparent Wednesday, when for the first time the embassy arranged for reporters to charter airplanes and helicopters from the government contractor, Air America, to fly to Long Cheng.

One American official, who accompanied the reporters and allowed them to go anywhere they wanted but did not permit his name to be used, said that one reason for finally granting access to the base—the sensitive radio and communications equipment had been taken out before the attack Jan. 12—was that "a lot has been written about Long Cheng, and we thought you should see it for yourselves."

There was nothing extraordinary there—an airfield, probably used by Laotian T-28 bombers since it was too short for American jets; a few American civilians with radios helping the Laotians with air strikes they could not handle with their own Air Force; and a large, almost completely abandoned village where dependents of the guerrilla army of Meo tribesmen lived before the North Vietnamese swept down on New Year's Eve.

The Communist attackers were still in a craggy limestone ridge at the southeast end of the base this week. Airplanes do not land on the airstrip now, but drop supplies by parachute.

Communist-led forces overran positions on a high ridge overlooking the Long Cheng Valley and hand-to-hand fighting was reported today for control of the former CIA base, the Associated Press reported. American informants said Laotian troops were forced to abandon a helicopter landing pad in the counterattack on the ridge that began last night with a heavy bombardment by North Vietnamese heavy artillery and tanks, followed by an infantry assault.]

Meas Depleted

It was apparent that if the base was ever exclusively run for Yang Pao's irregulars it is no longer. The general whom the Americans in civilian clothes fondly called "VP" was there, cheerful and naïf in a dark brown safari suit with three stars on each collar, but he was surrounded by other regular Laotian generals and Defense Minister Sisouk Na Champassak.

In fact, the Meos did bear a heavy burden of the fighting in northern Laos for many years during the so-called secret war in the 1960s.

Long Cheng is in rugged mountain country south of the Plain des Jars, which is their ancestral homeland and may explain why they have been fighting so hard for so long. But now, according to Americans here, the Meos are weakened, and are now believed to be only about 2,000 of the total of 6,000 or so troops fighting in the area.

Laos is in theory a neutral kingdom and has been since 1962, when under international supervision the Pathet Lao indigenous Communists, the rightist military faction and the neutralists under Prince Souvanna Phouma formed a coalition, which collapsed in fighting the next year.

Posts Unfilled

Pathet Lao officials left their positions in the government and these have not been filled since. The Pathet Lao are supported by the North Vietnamese Army—American intelligence here estimates there are 80,000 to 90,000 North Vietnamese troops in the whole country but only an estimated 30,000 Pathet Lao forces.

Now with the latest massive North Vietnamese attack—8,000 to 9,000 superbly well-trained and equipped combat troops with again as much support as estimated to be involved in the Long Cheng fighting—Americans concluded that they have nothing to lose

by putting more information on in the open.

The American establishment does not fear that Souvanna Phouma will change his mind and negotiate with the Pathet Lao or ask the Americans to stop bombing North Vietnamese troops in his country. But a bombing halt or possibly an adverse effect on American public opinion that would force the administration to end the war is presumably what the North Vietnamese want.

This was dramatically apparent Wednesday, when for the first time the embassy arranged for reporters to charter airplanes and helicopters from the government contractor, Air America, to fly to Long Cheng.

One



## Proposal to Congress

## Nixon Asks Power To End Dock Strike

By Carroll Kilpatrick

KEY HISCAYNE, Fla., Jan. 21 (WP)—President Nixon appealed to Congress today to force an end to the costly West Coast dock strike by requiring compulsory arbitration of the dispute.

In a special message, the President urged Congress to approve the necessary legislation "by the end of next week."

Declaring that the situation is "intolerable," the President said no settlement has been reached because "a few have been insensitive to the harm they are inflicting upon the many who are not a party" to the dispute.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler left no doubt that the President's strong words were directed against Harry Bridges' International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union which resumed its strike Monday.

The injunction expired on Christmas day, but the union ordered its men to continue to work while negotiations continued. It called the men out again Monday when a settlement had not been reached.

Under Secretary of Labor Laurence Silberman, who conferred with the President here today prior to the dispatch of his message to Congress, estimated that last year's 100-day strike halted exports and imports through West Coast ports valued at \$1.4 billion.

The longshoremen lost \$41 million in pay during the strike and laid-off ships crews lost \$5 million, he said. Forty-six U.S. ships and 205 foreign ships were caught in port during the strike, Mr. Silberman reported.

Three-Man Board. With all federal authority exhausted, the President asked Congress to authorize Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson to appoint a three-man board to arbitrate the dispute. The board's findings would be binding for at least 18 months, according to the President's recommendations.

Mr. Silberman made it clear that the administration would not be satisfied with an extension by Congress of the 90-day cooling-off period provided in the Taft-Hartley Act.

If Congress approves the President's plan, workers will be required to report for duty immediately after the President signs the legislation.

Mr. Hodgson will then have up to five days to appoint a three-man arbitration board. It would be made up of public members. The board would have up to 40 days to make recommendations for a settlement, which would be binding for a minimum of 18 months and a maximum of 24.



United Press International. FULL HOUSE—As the West Coast Longshoremen's Union continued their strike, these dockworkers took time out from picketing for a card game in their "card room"—part of an abandoned container that was used for cargo.

## Maker Losing on Navy F-14, Wants Higher-Price Contract

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WP)—The United States Navy's \$5.2 billion fighter plane project has run into a new—and possibly fatal—snag.

Grumman Aerospace Corp., manufacturer of the swing-wing F-14 jet which is to become the backbone of the Navy's air arm, late yesterday informed the Navy that it is losing millions of dollars building the plane and refuses to accept any more orders under the existing contract.

The Grumman move sets the stage for another confrontation between the Pentagon and a major industrial supplier along the lines of the crisis that sent Lockheed Aircraft Corp. to the brink of bankruptcy last year.

Grumman, however, is in no danger of bankruptcy. Its refusal to build more F-14s under current orders is designed to keep the company profitable in 1972 and beyond, according to a Grumman spokesman.

Grumman's vice-president John R. Kistler said that preliminary corporate estimates show that the firm stands to lose about \$65 million in 1971 on the 86 F-14s under contract so far.

In a statement, Grumman said it would finish building the 86 planes by mid-1974, about six months behind schedule. "The Navy originally wanted to buy 722 F-14s, but as costs mounted from \$11.5 million to \$16.7 million each, the plan was revised to 313 planes for a total of \$5.2 billion."

Now Grumman—which has been trying to renegotiate its contract for two years—says it will not build more than 86 under the prices agreed to in the 1969 contract.

Grumman, Navy and Defense Department officials said they could not predict the outcome of the new crisis.

The possibilities include cancelling the program, taking Grumman to court, or renegotiating the contract if the Pentagon determines that more financial aid is required.

Critics of the F-14 project, led by Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., have long maintained that the F-14 was too costly and that the Navy ought to look into modifying existing fighters such as the F-4 Phantom II, or develop a less costly aircraft.

If the F-14 contract were renegotiated, according to project sources, the price per plane would almost certainly rise to about \$20 million.

**New Hopkins President**  
BALTIMORE, Jan. 21 (AP)—Steven Muller, 44, a former vice-president of Cornell University, was chosen yesterday as the 10th president of Johns Hopkins University, where he has been provost. He will be installed Feb. 1, succeeding Milton Eisenhower, 72.

Underwater Launchings. Red Star declared that the new submarines will be part of a planned "long-range underwater rocket complex." Thus, the paper appeared to be referring to the larger submarines, sometimes identified as ULMS, for under sea-launched missile system.

According to the Soviet Defense Ministry's information, the future submarine will carry a nuclear arsenal of 20 to 30 missiles with a range of 4,000 miles. U.S. reports have put the range at 5,000 miles.

Referring to the Pentagon's request for money to finance the new submarines and the ULMS

## U.S. to Place A 'Telescope' On the Moon

Device to Photograph North, South Poles

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WP)—A telescope will be carried to the moon in March by the astronauts of Apollo-16 to give man his first simultaneous view through a telescope of the North and South Poles of the earth.

The telescope does not really look like one, and the man who developed it admits that it does not have the magnifying power of even a small telescope. In fact, Dr. George Carruthers of the Naval Research Laboratory calls it a lunar-surface ultraviolet camera-spectrograph.

"The idea for it came from cameras we've flown in the nose cones of rockets," Dr. Carruthers said. "It isn't all that unusual."

In the seven years he has spent at the Naval Lab, Dr. Carruthers' experiments have flown on nine instrument-bearing rockets. But the telescope that will be flown to the moon next March will be his most significant.

"We almost lost the chance when three Apollo flights were killed last year," he said, "and we almost lost it again because the moon is the main objective of Apollo and our telescope is not exactly moon-oriented."

Will Stay in Shadow. Made of lightweight magnesium, Dr. Carruthers' telescope will be unfolded in the shadow of the lunar module by Apollo-16 astronaut John Young when he steps on the moon.

It will be kept in the shade to keep it cool and to keep sunlight out of its delicate lens system. It is also gold-plated to protect it against cold.

The gold plate will absorb just enough scattered sunlight to keep the electronics and film in the camera from freezing.

The camera-telescope will be trained on a number of other celestial objects, including the constellation Andromeda, the Magellanic Cloud and the Coma cluster of galaxies whose ultraviolet light is impossible to pick up from earth.

The most exciting photographs the camera-telescope will take will be of a half-lit earth, hanging directly over the astronaut's heads.

"We hope to get the aurora of both poles in the ultraviolet," Dr. Carruthers said, "and we also hope to get the glow of the earth's corona, which extends out to 40,000 miles from earth, where it runs out of even the thinnest atmosphere."

Neither photograph has ever been taken in the 4-year history of the space age.

## \$650,000 In, and Out, of Swiss Bank

## 'H.R. Hughes' Reportedly a Blonde

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

ZURICH, Jan. 21 (NYT)—The "H. R. Hughes" who opened an account at the Swiss Credit Bank is a German-speaking blonde woman in her early thirties, and not Howard Hughes, the American billionaire industrialist, according to Swiss banking sources.

The sources said today that the woman used a forged Swiss passport as identification when she opened the account.

The sources then apparently shed some light on one aspect of the mystery surrounding "The Autobiography of Howard Hughes," the book allegedly about

the industrialist that the McGraw-Hill Book Co. and Life magazine were planning to publish.

The Swiss Credit Bank undertook its investigation after it became suspicious that the account opened by "H.R. Hughes" was being used to perpetrate a fraud.

Normally, Swiss banks go to great lengths to protect their clients under the rigorous 1934 banking code, which makes betrayal of banking secrets a prison offense. But security provisions are waived when the banks have reason to believe that swindlers and other criminal ac-

tivities are afoot. Tax evasion is not considered a crime, and thus is still protected by Swiss banking silence.

Bank Cooperating. A highly placed banking source said that the Swiss Credit Bank, an institution with \$7 billion in assets and 6,000 employees, is now cooperating fully with the office of the district attorney of the canton of Zurich, which has launched an investigation.

It was last May when "H. R. Hughes" walked into the bank's gleaming offices on the elegant Bahnhofstrasse, and deposited a \$50,000 cashier's check drawn on Bankers Trust Co. of New York to open the new account.

That check, dated April 19, 1971, represented the first installment of royalties that McGraw-Hill arranged to pay to H. R. Hughes in return for the allegedly autobiographical material to be used in the book.

Two other payments were made by the publishing company to the "H. R. Hughes" account number, \$20,496—\$275,000 with a check dated Sept. 22 and \$225,000 with a check dated Dec. 2.

The \$550,000—the total of three checks—has subsequently been withdrawn, the banking sources said.

According to McGraw-Hill, the alleged autobiographical data were said to have been obtained by Clifford Irving, a novelist, in a series of secret meetings with the industrialist.

Telephone Denial. The dispute over the McGraw-Hill material was touched off when a voice identified by newsmen as that of Mr. Hughes denied in a telephone interview on Jan. 7 that he had ever met Mr. Irving or had ever received any money for his autobiography.

McGraw-Hill had planned to bring out the purported autobiography on March 10. Life magazine was to begin serialization in its Feb. 11 issue.

McGraw-Hill previously asserted that the checks and other documents allegedly signed or written by Mr. Hughes had been found to be authentic by the firm of Osborn, Osborn & Osborn, of New York, examiners of questioned documents.

Additionally, photocopies of the checks supposedly sent to Mr. Hughes by McGraw-Hill, as represented by the book publisher, show the stamp of the Chase Manhattan Bank bearing the words "endorsements guaranteed."

Business Week, a McGraw-Hill publication, says in its current issue that all transfers of the money were handled through Mr. Irving. The novelist lives on T. Ballester Island of Ibiza, off Spain's Mediterranean coast.

## Assail His Address

## Democrats Retort to Nixon On Foreign, Domestic Policy

By Richard L. Lyons and Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WP)—Rebutting President Nixon's State of the Union address, spokesmen for the Democratic party today attacked the speech on grounds of both foreign and domestic policy.

Sen. Frank Church of Idaho charged that Mr. Nixon had needlessly prolonged the pullout of U.S. troops from Vietnam, saying: "The withdrawal, from start to finish, could have been completed within nine months."

Instead, it is being drawn out over four agonizing years, during which 20,000 more young Americans have been killed and 100,000 maimed and wounded."

While acknowledging that Mr. Nixon will have withdrawn nearly all U.S. ground forces in Vietnam by next November, the senator charged that the war's end "is not even in sight. Neither is the end of the bombing, which is no longer limited to Vietnam but now extends to Laos and Cambodia as well."

He was appearing with eight other congressional Democrats on a TV program arranged to give their party "equal time" opportunity to answer Mr. Nixon's televised speech before Congress yesterday.

"Until we elect a Democratic President, pledges to the total withdrawal of all American forces," Sen. Church said, "we will stay chained to this senseless war. More of our pilots will die, and more will be taken prisoner."

Crime and Education. Another member of the rebuttal team, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, a Texas freshman in the upper house, accused the President of having made "huge promises" in 1968 "designed to make Americans believe that the crime problem would be solved if only he became President."

"It has not been solved, of course; crime rates have continued to rise under this administration. The empty promises of the past have become the failures of the present."

A third Democrat, Rep. John Brademas of Indiana, said that Mr. Nixon, despite "lip service" to critical needs of school children, has repeatedly "short-changed" education programs which the democratic-controlled Congress had sought to press on him.

The TV program today featured a collection of telephone call questions and comments to the panel from viewers around the nation. Yesterday, the President's

speech had met predictable praise from most Republicans and criticism from leading Democrats.

Within an hour after the applause had died and cameras had been wheeled away, three Democratic candidates for president fired their salvos yesterday.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, the party's front-running White House hopeful, called Mr. Nixon's address "an empty speech" which ignored problems.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, defeated by Mr. Nixon in the 1968 presidential race, called it "a frontal attack on the Congress without giving credit to the Capitol Hill leadership for what has been accomplished."

Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, who was campaigning in Florida, issued a statement calling the address "a political platform instead of a program that will help those in distress."

Republican leaders on Capitol Hill hailed the address. House GOP leader Gerald Ford, of Michigan, termed it "perhaps the most challenging speech ever made."

Senate Republican Whip Robert Griffin, of Michigan, saw it as "an inspiring message of hope and challenge."

The reaction contained far more heat than the 30-minute address itself, which was devoted about equally to foreign policy and domestic programs.

With the exception of a program of new taxes for school support, which the President promised to send to Congress soon, no major new legislative initiatives were announced. Instead, Mr. Nixon chose to appeal to Congress to pass welfare reform, revenue sharing, executive reorganization and other parts of his legislative program of a year ago.

**16 U.S. Air Cadets Leave Academy In Cheating Case**  
COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Jan. 21 (AP)—Sixteen cadets have resigned as a result of academic cheating and other violations of the honor code at the Air Force Academy, 12 Gen. Albert P. Clark, the academy superintendent, said last night.

He added that 23 cadets, most of them juniors, were "seriously implicated" and that in all, about 75 cadets were involved in possible violations of the honor code. The superintendent said the exact nature of the violation involved academic cheating for the most part.

The 13-year-old academy underwent its first major cheating scandal in 1965, when 109 cadets resigned as a result of involvement in the theft, sale and improper use of examination papers. Forty-six cadets resigned in 1967 either for exchanging information on examinations or for knowing of the cheating but not reporting it.

**Eisenhower to Go To King's Funeral**  
KEY HISCAYNE, Fla., Jan. 21 (AP)—President Nixon today designated John Eisenhower, son of the late President, to head an official U.S. delegation at funeral services Monday for King Frederick of Denmark.

Also at the Copenhagen rites will be Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney; Guilford Dudley Jr., former ambassador to Denmark; and Fred J. Russell, the present American envoy there.

## U.S. Considering a Challenge To Hanoi on POW Release

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WP)—The Nixon administration is considering challenging North Vietnam to waive officially if it would release U.S. prisoners in exchange for the withdrawal of all American troops from South Vietnam.

There is no expectation that the United States would receive an affirmative, unconditional response. But administration strategists are reported to be increasingly tempted to put the question directly—and for the first time officially—to counter critics of administration policy.

The Senate Democratic Policy Committee, for example, voted on Wednesday to seek another congressional resolution pressing the administration to withdraw all U.S. forces from Indochina within six months, if U.S. prisoners of war are released.

This type of resolution, sponsored by the majority leader, Sen. Mike Mansfield, has passed the Senate several times, only to be blocked or diluted by the House of Representatives and ignored by President Nixon.

Administration officials are eager to pin responsibility on the Communist side for blocking the release of prisoners. This desire has increased the interest in pressing the subject at the Paris peace talks.

Some officials are concerned that such a move might backfire, with the Communists possibly producing a variation that would put the United States on the spot, obliging it either to back down or to withdraw all troops from South Vietnam earlier than the administration plans to.

It is now being argued in the administration that the Vietnamese Communist stand is so unyielding that there is no risk.

The advisability of a U.S. diplomatic move on the issue is expected to be discussed with William J. Porter, the chief U.S. delegate at the Paris talks, who is in the United States now, who will return for next Thursday's talks. He met with officials here earlier this week and is expected to have further talks here before returning to Paris. Officials de-

## French Reds Warn Pompidou: Don't Yield to U.S. 'Pressure'

By Jonathan C. Randall

PARIS, Jan. 21 (WP)—The French Communist party leader threatened the government today with a mass protest if it caves into American pressure and cancels an anti-war Vietnam convalescence scheduled in suburban Versailles next month.

In a news conference, acting party chief Georges Marchais further hardened the tough line developed in the party newspaper "L'Humanité." A front page editorial had denounced U.S. pressures as "unjustified and inadmissible meddling in French internal affairs."

Mr. Marchais asked President Georges Pompidou, whom he recently attacked for being overly pro-American, whether he intended "to let Washington's pecking settle the fate of the Vietnamese people."

The pro-Soviet French Communist Party has been instrumental in organizing the World As-

sembly for Peace and Independence of Indochina on Feb. 1-13. However, his threat to carry out a mass protest "if under the pressure from American Ambassador to France Arthur K. Watson the government goes back on its decision permitting the meeting" appeared to be somewhat theatrical.

The French government apparently has given a formal authorization for the convalescence, much to the annoyance of the United States and South Vietnam, which feel that holding the meeting so close to Paris would violate the "neutral atmosphere" France promised to maintain when Paris was chosen in 1965 as the site of the peace talks.

The French Foreign Ministry has said the U.S. "protest" is being studied "at a high level," while American officials have refrained from formally labeling their démarche as a protest.

Underwater Launchings. Red Star declared that the new submarines will be part of a planned "long-range underwater rocket complex." Thus, the paper appeared to be referring to the larger submarines, sometimes identified as ULMS, for under sea-launched missile system.

According to the Soviet Defense Ministry's information, the future submarine will carry a nuclear arsenal of 20 to 30 missiles with a range of 4,000 miles. U.S. reports have put the range at 5,000 miles.

Referring to the Pentagon's request for money to finance the new submarines and the ULMS

## Nuclear Sub Is the Issue New U.S. Weapons Endanger SALT Talks, Russians Assert

MOSCOW, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Soviet Union accused the United States today of endangering the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks by developing new weapons systems, including an improved class of nuclear submarines.

The Russian charge was published by the authoritative newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), organ of the Soviet Defense Ministry.

"It has become clear," the paper said, "that certain military circles in the United States are trying to block the Soviet-American SALT talks."

Since most articles in the Soviet press are closed for publication several days in advance, the Defense Ministry accusation probably was written prior to President Nixon's State of the Union address last night.

Mr. Nixon revealed during his speech that he has ordered faster development of a new class of larger and longer-range nuclear submarines.

Underwater Launchings. Red Star declared that the new submarines will be part of a planned "long-range underwater rocket complex." Thus, the paper appeared to be referring to the larger submarines, sometimes identified as ULMS, for under sea-launched missile system.

According to the Soviet Defense Ministry's information, the future submarine will carry a nuclear arsenal of 20 to 30 missiles with a range of 4,000 miles. U.S. reports have put the range at 5,000 miles.

Referring to the Pentagon's request for money to finance the new submarines and the ULMS

system, Red Star quoted a Pentagon official as saying: "The introduction of the budget draft will let the Russians know how serious our intentions are."

The Pentagon said Red Star, "openly blackmails" the U.S. Congress with the "myth of the Soviet threat" in order to obtain the necessary finances.

The development of missile submarines appears to be a major stumbling block at the Vienna SALT talks. The Russians have reportedly balked over a U.S. proposal to limit construction of the submarines.

The Soviet Defense Ministry also said a segment of the Pentagon's requested funds are "to be spent on a number of scientific research programs connected with the construction of new forms of strategic armaments."

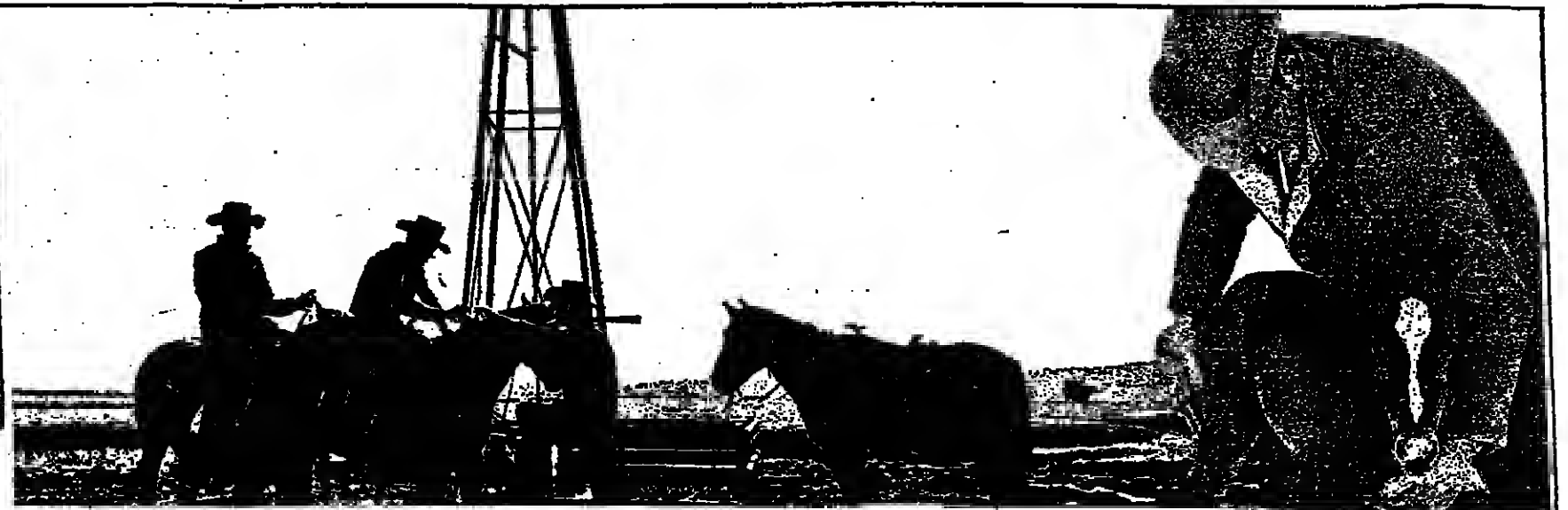
**SALT Session Held**  
VIENNA, Jan. 21 (AP)—Negotiators at the SALT talks held their 20th session in the current round of talks and the 112th overall.

A conference source said the meeting in the U.S. Embassy lasted for two hours and 45 minutes, adding delegates were "quite hard-working."

According to the source, daily working sessions of experts in special fields have been held so far this week, but no details were revealed.

In reply to a question, the conference source said Mr. Nixon's reference in his speech yesterday about American efforts toward expanding the missile-launching submarine program did not come up in today's meeting.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro





## Chile Votes for Democracy

The leader of President Allende's Socialist party in Chile says defeat of the government coalition in two congressional elections means it must "radicalize its program." A much more plausible explanation is that the results demonstrate just the opposite. They indicate that a majority of voters in both districts already have had enough of Mr. Allende's program to "construct Socialism" in Chile.

As a test of the standing of the Marxist-dominated coalition, the elections had significance extending far beyond the three provinces involved—which include less than 5 percent of Chile's voters. Mr. Allende conceded this significance during the campaign; and the opposition Christian Democratic and National parties eagerly accepted battle on that basis.

The government sent thousands of activists into the two districts. Extremists of the Revolutionary Left Movement even engaged the national police in a shootout. In a last-minute effort to woo the peasants, the agriculture minister, a renegade Christian

Democrat, announced the expropriation of 280 large farms.

All this pro-government activity seems to have had the effect only of increasing the majorities of the opposition candidates, who won more decisively than their partisans had predicted. These results have now motivated Mr. Allende to restructure his coalition cabinet. They should also be sufficient to persuade him to drop his scheme for putting a "people's assembly" in place of the present two-chamber Congress, where opposition parties have a majority. To push this idea to a plebiscite in the current climate would be to damage relations with the opposition beyond repair.

For their part, the victorious opposition parties will serve Chile best by practicing restraint and reminding themselves that their first objective is simply to force Mr. Allende to play the game within democratic rules. They will not serve the democratic cause by wantonly provoking a constitutional crisis.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Grim Realities in Bangladesh

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's order to former Bengal guerrilla fighters to surrender their arms signifies the beginning of the end of the euphoria which has gripped secessionist Bangladesh since the surrender of West Pakistani forces and Sheikh Mujib's triumphant return. The sheikh's new government in Dhacca must now come to grips with the grim realities of an independent "Golden Bengal," a ravaged Bengal that is rich only in the rhetorical visions of its poets and patriots.

Disarming the erstwhile freedom fighters is an essential first step toward establishing the authority of the government and creating conditions conducive to the enormous task of reconstruction. Sheikh Mujib must quickly extend central control throughout the country if he is to speed the withdrawal of Indian troops and gain the recognition of hesitant foreign governments.

That means ending the anarchy that obstructs relief and rehabilitation efforts and also ending acts of revenge and outright banditry that threaten to perpetuate the chaotic fears and divisions of pre-independence days. How well the guerrillas respond to Sheikh Mujib's order to lay down their arms will be a critical test of his leadership.

An even larger challenge for the Bengali leader will be to direct into constructive channels of national redevelopment the enthusiasm and energies of the young idealists who took up arms against West Pakistani troops. For this task he will need not only all the wisdom and charisma at his command but also a large measure of external understanding and support.

Bangladesh economists have estimated that it will require \$3 billion and two years of effort to restore the devastated land and its people to their prewar condition. But even before the outbreak of civil war last March, the heavily overpopulated delta region was a disaster area; so that restoration will be a dubious guarantee of future stability.

Whatever others may think of the desirability of Bengal's secession, every major power—including the United States and China—has a stake in ending turmoil in the volatile subcontinent. This can best be achieved by generous international support, preferably through the United Nations, for Sheikh Mujib's herculean undertaking of developing a peaceful, prosperous and neutral Bangladesh.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## New Stance on Expropriation

President Nixon's tougher stance on expropriation of American property abroad is probably designed as much to appease Congress as to warn foreign governments. It represents no major change of policy; but Mr. Nixon's clear threat to withhold new economic aid and to oppose loans by international agencies to countries that expropriate without compensation may head off fresh attempts by Congress to tighten existing laws in this area.

The important thing is that the President keeps the right not to cut off aid to an expropriating country if he decides that "major factors affecting United States interests" require its continuation. The State Department fought to retain this needed flexibility for the President against Treasury Secretary Connally, who wanted an automatic aid cut-off unless the expropriating

country had agreed in advance on compensation. The Connally policy, like Sen. Howard Cannon's almost successful amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act last year, would tie the President's hands and could bind overall United States interests to the fortunes of a single American corporation or investor.

President Allende's angry reaction to the basic Nixon statement reflects the belief that his new warning was aimed at Chile, which refuses compensation for expropriated American copper companies. Washington will head off new expropriations or at least help insure adequate payment. Yet Mr. Nixon clearly has made this move in considerable part to retain the freedom of action any President must have in such contingencies.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Dollar Diplomacy

The European-American commercial conflict is prolonging monetary confusion. The Jan. 14 U.S.-EEC meeting in Brussels confirmed pessimistic rumors to the effect that the gap remains very wide between the American position and that of the EEC. As a matter of fact, the Americans will not be satisfied with getting trade concessions on a certain number of products they export, mainly farm products; they also want the assurance that the widening of Europe will not be detrimental to them. They fear the formation of a powerful European unit that could leave America out. Beyond its commercial interests, the United States is, thus, also defending its political interests. But America's way of protecting itself looks very much like interference... The Americans have reiterated two basic demands: a permanent dialogue that would enable them to prevent the European states from defining an independent trade policy without them; and European trade concessions before ratification of the dollar devaluation by Congress. Why is the United States deliberately contributing to a weakening of the dollar? A first reason might be that they use this

weakening as a means of pressure, stability on the financial markets being indispensable to everyone, including the Europeans, in the absence of a thorough reform of the system. A second reason is related to the gold-price spiral. Should Europe resist, Washington would not hesitate before a "wild devaluation." Mr. Nixon may have appeared conciliatory when he devalued the dollar, but it is increasingly clear that he considers all the measures he takes as instruments for a policy of strength. The Europeans know they are confronted with a disguised ultimatum.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

### Britain and the EEC

Mr. Heath clearly intends to sign the treaty of accession in Brussels whatever the size of the government's majority may be, because the majorities that will really count in Parliament will still be ahead. It will be a proud moment for him. It is a pity that President Pompidou and Mr. Brandt have decided against making the gesture of also attending, leaving signature to their foreign ministers as originally planned. All the better that Mr. Colombo, Italy's caretaker prime minister and an ardent European, will sign for his country.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

**January 22, 1897**  
LONDON—Last night's papers announced the death of Sir Isaac Pitman at the age of 84. Sir Isaac Pitman was the inventor of the famous shorthand which bears his name. Until recently, he enjoyed excellent health, but he had been ill for the past two or three months. He was a pioneer in his field and wrote many books on shorthand. His system was published in 1837 and was immediately declared to be superior to every other. He received the honor of knighthood last year.

### Fifty Years Ago

**January 22, 1922**  
NEW YORK—Emporia, Kansas, has been divided into two violently opposed camps following the visit of the famous dancer, Pavlova, whose appearance in scant garb shocked the city's moral pillars into a bitter denunciation of the liberalism of modern art. "Legs is legs," they maintain, "whether they belong to Pavlova or not and should be covered." Defenders of Pavlova say that ballet is an art and that in art a leg is not a leg but a symbol of beauty and gracefulness.



'Hey, Man—I Can't Run Without Some Fodder.'

## Nixon: Ends and Means

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Nixon's State of the Union address is a reminder that most men can easily agree when they concentrate on the objectives and goals of life. Republican and Democrat, Christian and Jew, Moslem and Hindu all unite in their yearnings for peace, security, equality and mutual respect in a unified society.

Where they divide most bitterly is on the means by which these noble ends are to be reached. This, in fact, is what politics and government are all about. They are established to work out the fundamental differences that exist over how to reach common goals, and this, of course, is what State of the Union speeches usually avoid.

Who can question Mr. Nixon's call for "high statesmanship," for putting the nation before personal and party interests, for "looking forward together" to a world of security, peace and full employment, with mutual respect and a generous regard for the rights and feelings of our fellow countrymen?

Nobody is going to argue against his defense of independence, self-reliance, honest work, fair pay, law, justice, order, the family, and clean air and water. But on how these desirable things are to be achieved, the nation has always been divided and is still deeply divided today.

### Absence of Debate

The surprising thing about these beginning-of-the-year presidential speeches is not, however, that Presidents concentrate on the things that unite the nation—most of them follow the same procedure—but that the American presidential system of government, unlike the system of parliamentary democracy, does not make provision for a formal and illuminating debate on what he says.

There was something mean and unworthy about the cheap lies of most of the Democratic politicians after the President's address. He avoided the hard questions, but his speech had scope and dignity, and in its closing passages, a certain nobility of phrase and manner. As usual, however, it was dismissed by most Democratic legislators as an empty, platitudinous evasion of responsibility.

This would not happen, however, or at least would not happen so often, if the State of the Union address were the beginning of an honest political inquiry by the members of Congress into the true state of the nation instead of a television spectacle.

It will be said that such an inquiry will certainly be made in the coming months of the 92d Congress, and this is true, but it will be spread out over months of disjointed discussion and there will be no coherence or continuity to the debate which can be followed by the people at the beginning of a presidential year.

In the House of Commons, such an address by the head of the government on the state of the nation would be followed, first, by a speech by the leader of the opposition on the same subject, then by one or two days of general debate and finally by a summing up by government and the opposition, each answering the main points in dispute.

There is nothing in the American system that forbids such an orderly procedure. The Democrats are in control of both

houses of the Congress. The titular head of the Democratic party, Hubert Humphrey, is a member of the Senate sitting alongside a majority of the men who are challenging Mr. Nixon for the presidency.

Under such a procedure, it would be possible to measure the Democratic candidates against the man they are seeking to replace and move the discussion along from generalities to specifics in such a way that the voters could test the qualities of mind and character of the candidates and find out what alternative programs they have to offer, if any.

Instead, what we now have is a one-sided proclamation extolling the virtues and progress of the nation and avoiding most of the blundering statesmanship, divisive policies, unemployment, inflation, war, crime and ineptness of the past and present.

One of the few specifics in Mr. Nixon's address, coming after claims that the war was coming to an end and that we were emerging into a generation of peace, was that the military budget was going to go up. Like the President's suggestion that local property taxes need no longer be

the main source of financing primary and secondary education, this obviously called for some explanation, but got very little.

### 'The Other Side'

"We have been undergoing self-doubt and self-criticism," the President said in an interesting passage. "But these are the other side of our growing sensitivity to the persistence of want in the midst of plenty, and of our impatience with the slowness with which age-old ills are being overcome."

If this means that the administration is now going to share in the growing sensitivity and self-criticism of its own, all to the good, but there was very little self-doubt in this speech and the phrase will be long forgotten by the public before any senator gets a chance to ask what it means.

Accordingly, what we had was a graceful speech, with less partisan rancor in it than in most such talks at the beginning of an election year, but it clearly tells us more about the state of the President's mind than about the true state of the nation.

## Rhodesian Tragedy

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—After years of repression and violence, the Africans of Rhodesia have found their voice. Anyone who believes in the integrity of the individual human spirit will be moved by their courage in facing the guns of Ian Smith's policemen and army, in demonstrating, in shouting no to the proposed settlement between Britain and its rebel territory.

But alas, courage is not enough in this world. One has to ask whether the course on which at least a significant number of the Rhodesian Africans is now evidently fixed—the rejection of compromise and the struggle for real political power—has any chance of success. The answer is almost certainly no.

Mr. Smith, prime minister in the rebel government, leads a 300,000 white Rhodesians who are determined to keep control of a country they consider theirs as much as the 5,250,000 blacks. He has 70,000 men under arms, and a trained air force. The Africans are not known to have arms or organization worth mentioning.

Suppose that somehow, miraculously, the Africans overcame the Rhodesian armed forces or seriously challenged them. Can anyone doubt what would follow? South Africa, with its immense power, would intervene. It has already let Rhodesia "borrow" some of its police to put down guerrillas. There is not the slightest reason to think that South Africa would stand by and watch a successful black revolution on its borders.

What help could the Africans expect from outside Rhodesia? Would Britain, which forswore force when the white minority rebelled in 1965, intervene now? Could the rattled United Nations do anything effective? Or the quarrelling independent black states of Africa? The answers can hardly be in doubt.

The course of rejecting compromise makes sense only if a better alternative is in view. The ruthless and brutal tactics of

Mr. Smith now make it clear, if anyone ever really wondered, that the only alternative for the Rhodesians of Africa is to fight, and the prospect down that road is a grim one.

A man deeply familiar with Rhodesia, and deeply sympathetic with the Africans, remarked that what was happening was a tribute to the powerful appeal of democracy. But he added that it may not be the best time for a people to discover democracy when they are under totalitarian control. He was being sad, not cynical.

The individual may always be right to choose heroic death rather than submit to tyranny. So many provided in history. The same may be true of a people who live under tyrants. Resistance would be better than acceptance of slow death in concentration camps.

But there is a different moral question when someone counsels others to be heroic, for his own political or ideological reasons. Harold Wilson and other Labor party leaders, who refused to fight the white Rhodesians in 1965 and subsequently offered to settle with them, bear a heavy responsibility for encouraging the Africans to resist this settlement.

### Slow Advancement

The settlement offered the Africans the possibility of slow advancement toward political power, and faster economic growth. By ordinary democratic standards it was worse than imperfect. But it was something—a beginning. And it was an attempt to deal realistically with the facts, the inescapable facts, of white power in southern Africa.

Those of us who thought this something better than nothing may come to believe that the hope rested on too fragile a base. The African bitterness at exploitation and cruelty was too great to accept compromise and gradualism.

If so, if the Africans reject this settlement, what happens next? Mr. Smith's whites will con-

## Russia and Japan

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko is scheduled to visit Japan for a week starting Sunday and his trip could have a significant impact on the rapidly changing balance of power in East Asia.

The Russians and Japanese are both concerned about the outcome of President Nixon's forthcoming trip to Peking. Thus, they are beginning to explore the chances of an accommodation that might serve as a counterweight to a possible rapprochement between the United States and China.

This confirms that East Asia is currently shifting into a complex array of alignments that will involve the United States, China, the Soviet Union and Japan. It means, moreover, that the old designations of "free world" and Communist bloc have become obsolete—if, indeed, they ever had any validity.

### Strategic Obsession

After treating them badly for years, the Russians are now eager to warm up to the Japanese. As in all their endeavors, the Russians are mainly motivated by a strategic obsession to outflank the Chinese.

The Kremlin's drive to encircle China made tremendous gains in the recent war between India and Pakistan, which strengthened Soviet sway on the Indian subcontinent. The Russians are also believed to be increasing their influence in Hanoi as a result of North Vietnamese irritation with China's decision to welcome Mr. Nixon.

Now, in an obvious effort to tighten the noose around China, the Russians are seeking to reinforce their position in Japan. Severely jolted by Mr. Nixon's move to visit Peking without consulting them beforehand, the Japanese are currently worried by the prospect of a U.S. reconciliation with China that leaves them out in the cold.

Hence, they are searching for other links, and it would be logical for them to turn to the Russians.

### Divided on Islands

The outstanding issue that divides the Russians and Japanese is the status of Habomai, Shikotan and other islands north

of Japan. The Russians occupied these islands at the end of World War II and expelled their inhabitants.

Pointing to the return of Okinawa by the United States, the Japanese contend that the time has come for the Russians to give them back the disputed islands. That gesture, they say, would pave the way for the signing of a peace treaty between Japan and the Soviet Union. The treaty officially ending the World War II hostilities has never been signed.

### Doing Business

The Russians realize that, by returning the islands to Japan, they would make themselves vulnerable to territorial demands from other countries such as Romania and China. But Mr. Gromyko may in fact concede that the political advantages of such a settlement outweigh the problems it would create elsewhere for the Kremlin.

Another move that Mr. Gromyko could make while in Tokyo would be to ease the conditions for Japanese investment in Siberia. The Soviet Union and Japan have talked at length about joint development of the region, but Russian terms for such development have been too tough to suit Japanese firms.

Mr. Gromyko is also expected to invite Japanese Premier Masao Sato to Moscow and propose that Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin visit Japan. A visit to Moscow by Mr. Sato would be the first trip to the Soviet Union by a Japanese premier.

A compact between Japan and the Soviet Union would have important psychological repercussions—at minimal cost to both the Russians and the Japanese. It would jolt the Chinese. It would also arouse those in the United States who have warned that Mr. Nixon's approach to Peking might drive Japan into the Kremlin's arms.

Thus, the Japanese and the Russians are in a position to counter the Sino-American romance with a flirtation of their own. The way Mr. Gromyko woe the Japanese in the coming week will therefore indicate whether a marriage of convenience is in the offing.

## Letters

### Think Positively

Since the end of World War II the prevailing fashion trend in public attitude has been against almost everything. Most of our pundits have joined the "Deplorables Club" where the accepted exercise is to put down anything and everything once held of value—patriotism, nationalism, family loyalty, even motherhood. Greatest of all exercises is to put down our own government. The pundit who wins the honor of the day is the one who can accuse our country of the greatest failings and perfections while maintaining for himself a position of unchallenged self-righteousness. The lions, such as Reston, Wicker, and so on, who roar and squeal self-righteously proclaim that nothing is good, unbalancing-

ly leap upon the canons provided by a journalistic label like Jack Anderson and pronounce it prime beef. Why is Sulzberger the lone voice that can oppose a policy in a positive way while the others can only snarl and impute cynicism to everyone in our government? The editorials in the IFT, whether original or imported from New York or Washington, are lacking in vitality but make up for it in shrillness and hypocrisy. Our government is not always right but it certainly isn't always wrong either, although that fact is very unpopular in the press today.

I wish that the IFT had the moral courage to stop attaching a pejorative connotation to love of country, and pride in national accomplishment. There has to be a more balanced approach to news coverage and commentary if we are to avoid greater self-deception than the ones we now deploy.

To coin a cliché—Why don't you think positively?

I. W. FARTER,

Osterberg, West Germany.

### Right to Lie

E. C. Jones asks a series of supposedly rhetorical questions (IFT Jan. 11): Is any member of the American public in the position soundly to decide what constitutes a "colossal blunder" of American policy? Is not a government's reputation an element of a nation's security? Who has the right to lie about his personal thoughts? "In fact, what good is Jack Anderson doing the American people..."

The answers to Mr. Jones' questions are not rhetorical answers. The only difference between a self-governing people and a dictatorship is that every adult member of the former must be well enough informed to judge (and ultimately determine) public policy. If a government has a good reputation which it does not deserve, the nation is insecure, and in any case it is the business of a government to be honest, not to be thought honorable, and of a nation to be right, not to be secure. The "right to lie" is irrelevant to the situation in which public policy makers are about those personal thoughts which determine public policy. In fine...

JANE S. MAXER,  
Wassersdorf, Switzerland.



## Year's Death Toll at 8

## Mines Triggered From Ireland Kill U.K. Soldier at Border

HELFEST, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Explosions triggered from the Irish Republic killed a British soldier patrolling the border against Irish Republican Army gunmen today, a British military spokesman said.

He was the second soldier and eighth person to die this year in Northern Ireland. Since August, 1969, when religious strife erupted, 214 persons have died.

## Ulster to Try Miss Devlin for Role in Parade

HELFEST, Jan. 21 (AP).—Bernadette Devlin, the civil rights militant, today defied a jail threat over a Christmas Day demonstration.

Miss Devlin and Frank McKinnis, both members of the British Parliament, were served with summonses to stand trial Feb. 18 for taking part in a banned Christmas Day civil rights parade. Conviction carries a mandatory minimum jail sentence of six months.

Miss Devlin and Mr. McKinnis greeted their summonses with defiance. If Ulster Prime Minister Brian Faulkner "thinks a piece of paper is going to frighten people off the streets, then it is time he thought again," she said. Both legislators said they would be busy demonstrating in Belfast at the time of their trials.

## 2 Germanys Conclude Talks In East, Set Bonn Meeting

BERLIN, Jan. 21 (AP).—East and West German negotiators completed two days of talks in East Berlin today and set another meeting in their resumed dialogue for Feb. 2 in Bonn.

The aim is the first independently concluded treaty between the rival German states covering general internal traffic affairs.

Asked by newsmen what he expected the treaty to accomplish for his side, East German State Secretary Michael Kohl replied, "The international regulation of relations between the two German states. We are relatively satisfied with our beginning."

Mr. Kohl last met with West German State Secretary Egon Bahr in December. Mr. Bahr, in reply to questions, said, "The sought-after traffic treaty will have the same binding character of treaties with other states."

## U.K. Legislator Gets Explosive Device in Mail

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP).—Mrs. Judith Hart, a former cabinet minister, received through the mail today an explosive device that failed to go off. Scotland Yard was checking into any link with a splinter group of Irish extremists.

Sao Eire (Free Ireland), a small guerrilla group, announced a week ago a campaign of sending bombs to legislators to bring home "the folly of their anti-Catholic British Army" in Northern Ireland.

The package was received by the secretary of Mrs. Hart, a minister in the last Labor government and now the opposition party's spokesman on overseas development.

The secretary, Mrs. Mary-Lou Clarke, said she instantly suspected the parcel. "I opened it with a paper knife. I did it carefully. I just had a feeling about it."

When her suspicions were confirmed, she phoned Scotland Yard and the parcel was turned over to bomb experts.

## U.S. Hookup to China

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI).—The Civil Aeronautics Board has given permission to Saturn Airways, a charter operation, to fly three planes to Peking about Jan. 28 to carry in communications equipment in preparation for President Nixon's visit Feb. 21-28. The equipment includes a satellite ground station, which will be used for TV and newspaper coverage.

guarding army engineers who were destroying minor border roads near the village of Keady in County Armagh, an army spokesman said.

**Rift-and-Run Raids**  
Military engineers destroy the minor roads to prevent their use by the IRA for arms smuggling and hit-and-run raids. The outlawed IRA seeks the forced unification of mainly Protestant Northern Ireland with the mainly Catholic Republic.

The mines and the cable leading into the republic were buried in a hedgerow near where escort troops protecting the engineers took up vantage points, the army spokesman said. "It was clearly an ambush—our men had just moved into the best positions for spotting snipers when the mines were detonated from across the border," he said.

Bombs ripped a pub in Dungannon and a warehouse and a potato and grain merchant's building in Belfast today, security spokesmen said. Gunmen also planted a bomb in a downtown Belfast automobile showroom and warned the staff they had 15 minutes to get out.

But when the 20-pound charge failed to explode by the deadline, army bomb disposal experts tackled it and defused it 90 minutes later, the army spokesman said.

**After Closing Time**  
The Dungannon pub blast occurred early today, well after closing time. In Newry, some of three bombings yesterday in which six persons were injured, four men with submachine guns seized a Post Office official today, forced him to drive to the nearby republic border, freed him and fled into the republic with 1990, the army spokesman said.

British troops and police meanwhile kept up their raids on suspected IRA hideouts. The spokesman said they seized 16 security suspects overnight and yesterday as well as five pistols and 260 rounds of ammunition, in Belfast's Catholic Andersonstown district.

East and West Germany are now awaiting a final four-power protocol before taking effect.

What exactly will come out of the all-German traffic accord is still wide open. But what the West would like is comparatively clear:

● That crossing points between East and West Germany be increased from the five present ones, with at least some of the 150 blocked-off roads and bridges reopened.

● That more than the present eight rail lines of a possible 32 be put into East-West use.

● That railway crews no longer be changed at the border and that bills of lading along with driver's licenses and vehicle registrations, be valid in both parts of Germany. Now bills of lading, for example, must be issued anew at the border.

## Bonn Won't Sell Arms to Portugal If for Africa Use

BONN, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—The government will stop all arms shipments to Portugal until it receives a guarantee that they will be used only in the NATO defense area, a spokesman said today.

Parliamentary State Secretary Karl Moersch said in reply to a question in the Bundestag that a previous agreement with Portugal prohibiting the use of West German arms overseas had apparently not been sufficient.

He said an agreement in 1965 to supply arms to Portugal had been fulfilled. Additional shipments were not planned for the time being.

Arms shipments to Portugal became a public issue last summer when it was learned that West German Fiat G-91 fighter aircraft were being used in Portugal's African territory of Mozambique. Forty of the jet fighters were supplied to Portugal by West Germany in 1966.

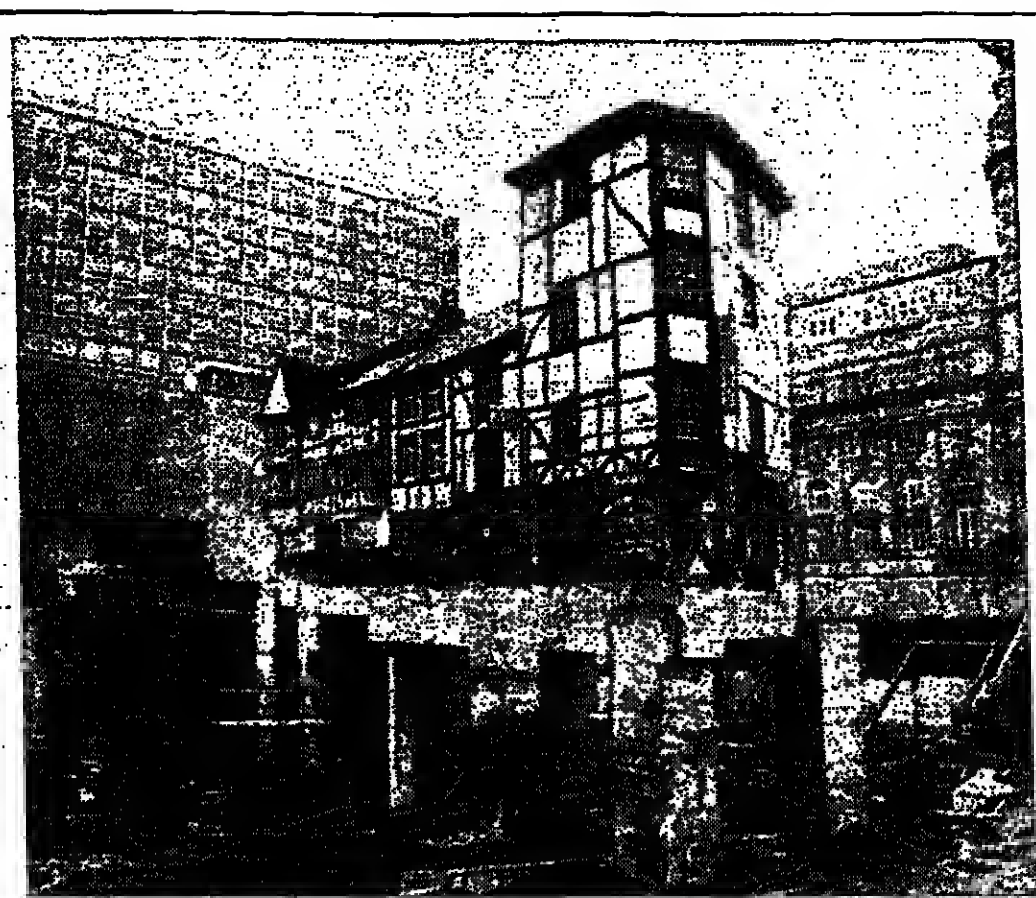
## Ghana's Ousted Leader Lays Coup to Army Officers' Pique

By Alvin Shuster  
LONDON, Jan. 21 (NYT).—Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, who was ousted Jan. 13 as Ghana's prime minister, said today that the military coup had stemmed from unhappiness among the officers over the loss of some privileges.

At his first news conference since the officers seized power while he was in London, Dr. Nkrumah said that they were apparently upset when he ordered limits on the free housing, water and electricity provided to them.

He said it was "just an officers' amiable coup arising from their grievances at my efforts to save money."

Dr. Nkrumah, who was elected to office in 1960, said his country faced grave economic problems



**PUBLIC INTEREST**—These two famous old Manchester pubs, the Old Wellington Inn, which is listed as an ancient monument, and Sinclair's Oyster Bar, listed as of historical interest, are being conserved right in the middle of a new development project. They are pushed up several feet and stand on their own island as work progresses on the redevelopment of a five-acre site to be called The Old Shambles, where the two pubs will be the focal point of the whole area. One can say that it is not quite yet time to say, "Time, gentlemen, please."

## UN Appeals For Advances To Meet Bills

By Sam Pope Brewer  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 21 (NYT).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim appealed to member nations yesterday for "an advance of up to \$20 million" before the end of March.

This total, he said, would get the UN over the worst of three financial crises foreseen for this year as a result of shortages of immediately available funds.

He said that if member nations desired, the money advanced could be credited against their future assessments.

The secretary-general explained that the world organization's financial difficulties were of two types—that of meeting shortages of working funds and that of working out "a comprehensive plan of financial recovery" to pay off accumulated debts. These are largely a result of peace-keeping operations for which some countries, notably the Soviet Union and France, have refused to pay.

Mr. Waldheim was addressing the first session of the new 12-nation Special Committee on the Financial Situation of the United Nations.

All the members of the committee except China attended. The membership comprises the five permanent members of the Security Council—the United States, Britain, China, France and the Soviet Union—and 10 other nations.

The loans Mr. Waldheim was seeking would be voluntary and not put on any quota basis.

Mr. Waldheim said that the UN's three crisis periods this year would be at the end of March, when the shortage would be between \$15 million and \$20 million; at midsummer when \$23 million would be needed; and in September, with \$10 million to \$12 million being the shortage.

## Jean Casadesus, Pianist, Is Killed

RENFREW, Ontario, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Jean Casadesus, 44, pianist and son of the French pianists Robert and Gaby Casadesus, was one of three persons killed yesterday in a head-on collision near this eastern Ontario town, the police reported today.

The police said Mr. Casadesus, who lived in Paris and Birmingham, N.Y., died instantly in the crash. Also killed were Robert Trudel, 44, of Orleans, Que., and his wife Lucette, 43.

Mr. Casadesus was a passenger in a car driven by Gordon Moshuk, 27, who was travelling to Ottawa from Deep River, Ont., where Mr. Casadesus had given a concert. Mr. Moshuk was in critical condition in a hospital in Ottawa.

## London Restaurateur Died Accidentally

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP).—Wealthy Armenian-born restaurateur Nicholas Tarayan died accidentally Jan. 3 of fumes from his Roll-Royce as it stood in his garage, a coroner's court ruled today.

The verdict ruled out foul play on the death of Mr. Tarayan, 50, who owned one of London's plushest restaurants—the Omar Khayyam—which specializes in Persian dishes and presents belly dancers in its floor show.

## Spain Won't Close Colleges Or Use Emergency Powers

MADRID, Jan. 21 (UPI).—The Spanish government said tonight it could not with student unrest and a political kidnapping without resorting to emergency powers or closing universities.

"Authorities have sufficient legal and material means at their disposal," Information Minister Alfredo Sanchez Bella said after a cabinet meeting led by Generalissimo Francisco Franco. "The application of other means is unnecessary. The closing of universities was not discussed."

The cabinet met at Gen. Franco's residence as week-long student unrest at Madrid's three campuses began to spread to provincial universities.

Mr. Sanchez Bella announced that 123 students had been arrested in Madrid, that 17 of them had been fined and that 52 were being held for further investigation.

Closing in Bilbao  
The medical faculty of Bilbao University was closed today after demonstrations of solidarity with the Madrid students. Also in Bilbao, students started a strike at the faculty of science.

In Salamanca and in Granada medical students decided to go on a sympathy strike.

## 12 Nations Set To Sign Pact on Dumping at Sea

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP).—Britain today announced agreement with 11 other European nations on measures to prevent and control the dumping of poisonous or dangerous waste in the North Sea, the English Channel and the North Atlantic approaches to their offshore waters.

James Prior, minister of agriculture, told the House of Commons that a convention will be signed within the next few weeks covering dumping by ships and aircraft from Norway to Greenland and through the North Atlantic to Gibraltar.

Parties to the convention, ending months of wrangling over the best means to combat pollution dangers, are Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, Finland, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

The agreement does not cover the Baltic nor the Mediterranean.

## John Chapman Dies; N.Y. Theater Critic

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (WP).—John A. Chapman, 71, chief drama critic of the New York Daily News for more than 25 years and a member of the News staff for more than half a century, died Wednesday night in Westport, Conn.

Mr. Chapman joined the News in 1920 as a general assignment reporter-photographer. In 1929, he transferred to the newspaper's drama staff, becoming chief drama critic in 1943. He retired last August.

He served as president of the New York Drama Critics Circle from 1949 to 1951 and edited "Best Plays and the Yearbook of Drama" from 1947 to 1953.

He added that he had no specific response from President Nixon but had received indication that the response would be favorable. The possibility of any such international financial help now is questionable, he added.

## India Imposes Condition for EEC Plans Joint Decision On Bangladesh Recognition Bhutto Talks

Bids Him Accept Bangladesh Reality

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said today that she is ready to talk with Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto "if he accepts the reality of Bangladesh."

She spoke to newsmen at Imphal in the eastern state of Assam, where she was to preside at ceremonies formally establishing the states of Manipur, Meghalaya, Arunachal and Tripura.

Mrs. Gandhi said that "for the sake of the peace and prosperity of the two countries," Pakistan should recognize that East Pakistan had become Bangladesh. India, she said, wants normal relations with all countries, including Pakistan.

Mr. Bhutto has expressed a willingness to talk peace with the Indian prime minister without prior conditions.

In Rawalpindi, Pakistan, government sources said today that President Bhutto will visit Peking Jan. 31 to meet Chinese leaders.

## A Busy Week

His departure will follow a busy week in which the president will entertain virtually the entire diplomatic corps, including ambassadors of some countries which have recognized Bangladesh, fly to Turkey and Iran and discuss vital economic assistance with Robert S. McNamara, president of the World Bank.

Pakistani Foreign Ministry spokesmen said that they had no information about reports that Mr. Bhutto also will send his next week visits to Libya, Morocco, Algeria and Egypt.

Mr. Bhutto is expected to announce tomorrow plans to form civilian cabinets in four West Pakistan provinces and to announce a timetable for local elections and for convening provincial assemblies, the Rawalpindi sources reported.

## UN Offer to Dacca

DACCA, Jan. 21 (AP).—The UN has offered to supply Bangladesh with 200,000 tons of food grains a month to help meet its immediate, urgent requirements, it was announced today.

Paul Marc Henry, the UN's assistant for relief and rehabilitation, said that he had conveyed the information to Bangladesh Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman yesterday.

He said that 250,000 tons of food grains were already in the pipeline for Bangladesh.

He said that the UN would supply 400 trucks, 200 of which were already in the pipeline.

## North Korea, Japan Seen In Trade Pact

By Selig S. Harrison

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (WP).—Japan has decided to establish a semi-official trade link with North Korea in a potentially significant departure from its six-year-old ban on contacts with the Pyongyang regime.

Reports reaching here today indicated that a nonpartisan Japanese parliamentary delegation now touring North Korea plans to sign a "memorandum of understanding" setting up a semi-official trade pipeline like the one between Japan and China.

The leader of the Japanese delegation, Choji Kono, is a veteran member of the Diet (parliament) and of Premier Sato's faction in the governing Liberal Democratic party.

But the government and the party have sought to assure that South Korean diplomats here that the participation of Mr. Kono does not mean a change in government policy toward Korea.

Liberal Democratic leaders made a nominal attempt to block Mr. Kono and three other party deputies from joining the nonpartisan mission to Pyongyang last week. At the last minute, Mr. Kono was the only Liberal Democrat permitted to go.

He made the trip on a passport that did not give his trip an official status. But South Korean sources argue that the issuance of a passport in any form to permit him to head the mission marks a calculated shift in Japanese policy—especially since the conclusion of a new trade arrangement was the major declared purpose of the mission.

Diplomatic observers view the trade agreement as one of a series of recent Japanese overtures toward neighboring Communist countries prompted by President Nixon's forthcoming Peking trip.

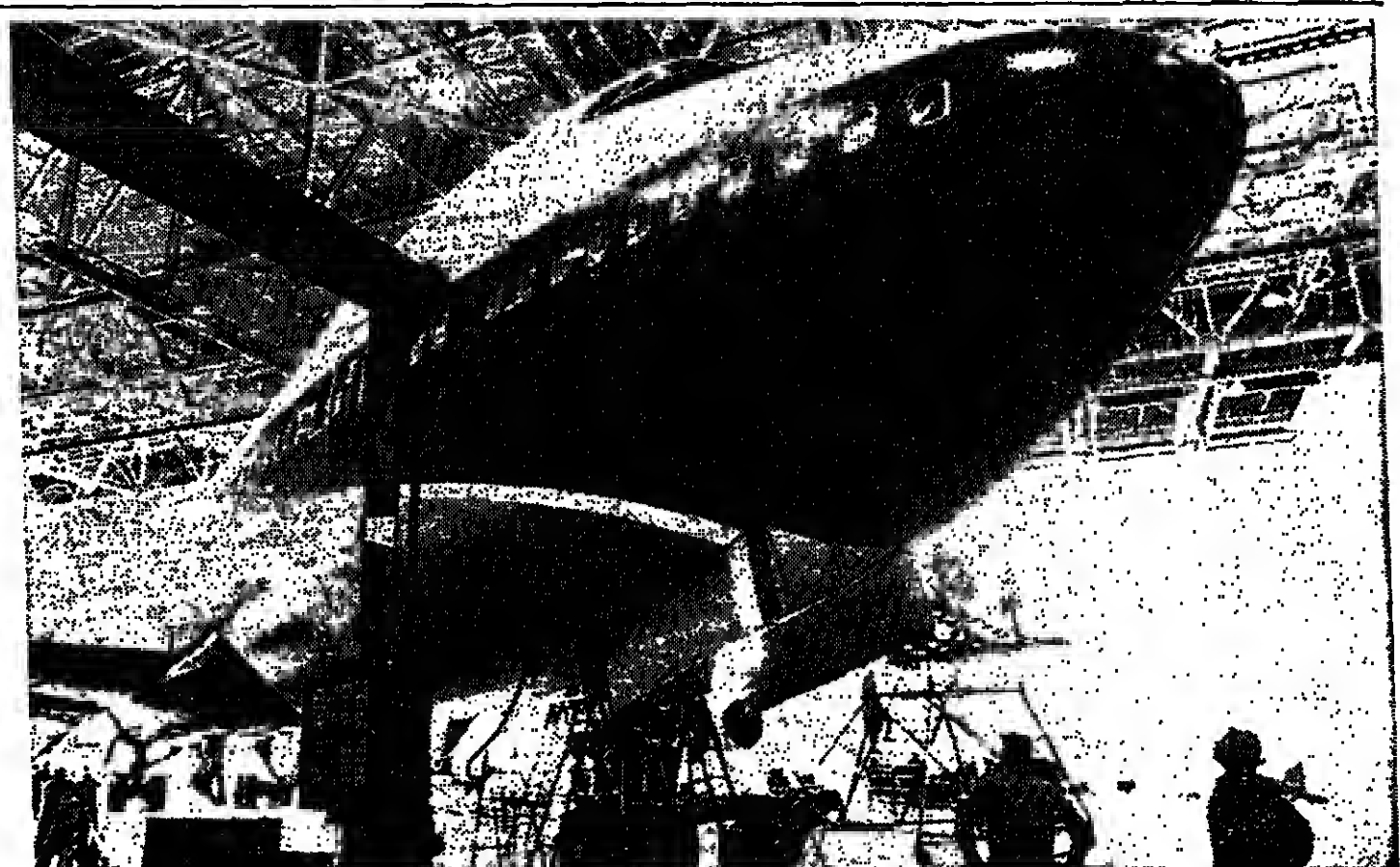
Liberal Democratic leaders made it clear that the trade pact is not an isolated development when they announced in the wake of the Kono controversy that an official party delegation would visit Pyongyang later this year.

## Taiwan Not Invited To UN Conference

GENEVA, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Nationalist China today became another country without an invitation to the United Nations Environment Conference in June whose motto is "Only One Earth."

The conference secretariat said Taiwan was not being invited because it was ousted by the UN General Assembly in favor of mainland China. Peking will be invited but so far has not said whether it will attend the Stockholm meeting.

East Germany is not getting an invitation because it does not belong to the UN, which has brought threats from Russia and Czechoslovakia that they may stay away as well.



## An airline should be big enough to service its own 747's

...and small enough to worry about your luggage.

Most airlines come in two sizes. Big and impersonal. Or small and provincial.

But TAP, the Intercontinental Airline of Portugal, doesn't fit into any of the stereotypes. So we give you the best of both worlds.

TAP has all the things that people expect from a big airline when they travel. Like the latest 747-B superjets, with over 15.5 billion passenger miles of experience behind them.

And just like the big airlines, TAP services its own 747-B Navigator jets. We built a super modern hangar for them in Lisbon and our mechanics learned right from Boeing how to keep every inch in perfect condition.

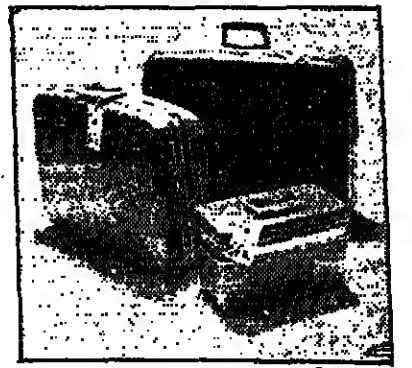
The rest of TAP's personnel are trained to have the same eye for detail, no matter what their job is.

Because TAP is small enough to look after you as if you were a guest in a Portuguese home.

We'll serve you from our selection of famous wines on settings of embroidered linens, as you relax in spacious, oversized seats.

And while we're looking after you upstairs, our containerized baggage system downstairs keeps your luggage safe and secure. That means your suitcase gets almost as much pampering as you do.

TAP flies to 34 cities in fifteen countries on four continents. So next time you travel to Europe, Africa, South America or North America, fly on the airline that's just your size, TAP, the Intercontinental Airline of Portugal.



**TAP**  
THE INTERCONTINENTAL  
AIRLINE OF PORTUGAL

We're as big as an airline should be.



## ART IN LONDON

## Guards, Old and New in '72

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON (HRT).—The instrument signed by King George III founding the Royal Academy of Arts says that there shall be 40 royal academicians, "Painters, Sculptors or Architects . . . of high reputation in their several professions." In painting and architecture the Royal Academy has contrived, if somewhat traditionally, to keep its standards high.

In sculpture, with a few exceptions, standards have been so low that either the sculptors themselves or their galleries and agents would not allow men and women of the caliber of Moore and Hepworth to submit work for academy exhibitions at Burlington House.

In 1970, a group of young sculptors was sounded out about their possible election to the Royal Academy. They let it be known that their membership would be conditional on a thorough re-thinking of the academy's relationship to 20th-century sculpture. The exhibition, British Sculptors '72, is the first fruit of the re-thinking. Only four of the 24 exhibitors are members of the Royal Academy.

Since Burlington House has the best suite of galleries in Britain, and is equalled in all Europe only by the Grand Palais in Paris and the Kroller-Müller Museum in the Netherlands; and since, furthermore, it is the only gallery in England administered by artists for the benefit of artists, one would have supposed there would have been a stampede to exhibit.

Such was not the case. As one of the most avant-garde of the exhibitors said to me, "Frankly, when I was first invited to show, I was all against it. I had never felt the slightest interest in the academy, and wanted no part of it. Then I reconsidered. If they honestly wanted to make it a show of contemporary British sculpture, then my kind of work should be represented in it. I agreed with much misgiving. But I have to say the academy has not let me down. The young ones either, have somewhat backed out to make this room so that it shows my work to the best advantage."

Indeed, the old Burlington House is no more. Walls and door linings have been repainted, floors recovered; false ceilings mounted, and lights imaginatively placed. As far as possible, each sculptor has been given a large gallery of his own, though in some of the largest, two or three are compelled to share.

Old Guard  
Of course, 24 sculptors cannot represent every aspect of the immense sculptural energy present in Britain today. And, of course, neither the Old Guard, who are horrified at the desecration of the Shrine of Tradition, nor the New Guard, whose idea of sculpture is a plowed furrow in the

Gobi Desert, or 700 miles of gift-wrapped cossids, are happy. But the rest of us are, extremely—to be able to see, for example, the stainless steel totems of Antanas Brazys; the vast polyester sculpture by Ralph Brown, "Wedding"; the maquette, in itself a large sculpture in gravel and cast aluminum, by Geoffrey Clarke, entitled "Call It Radium's Wall"; the enormous "Standing Figures" of Robert Clatworthy.

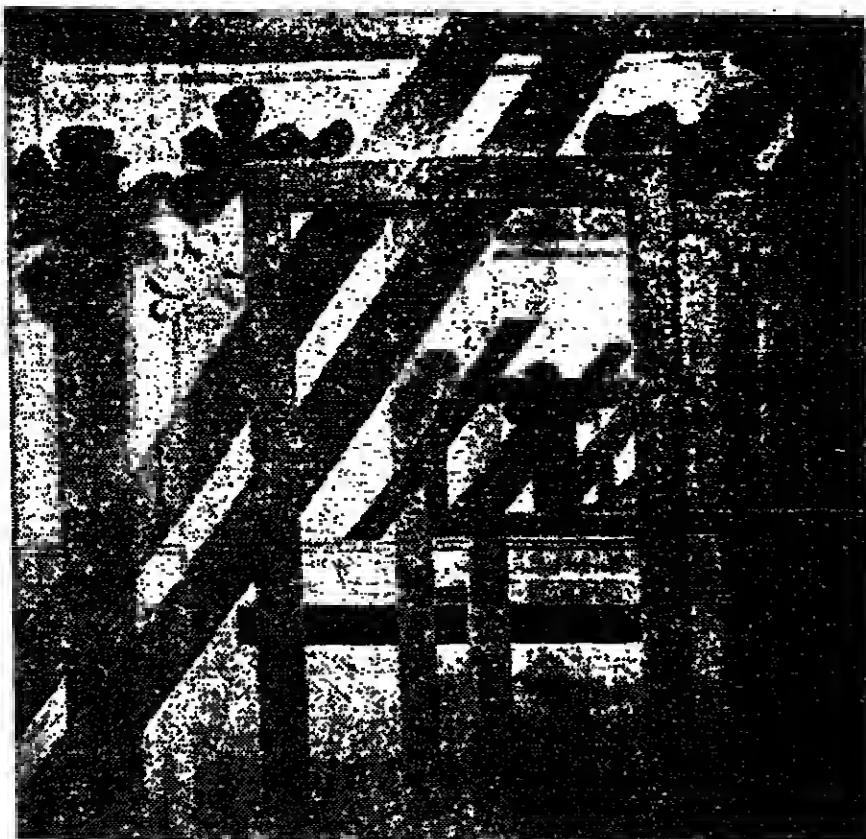
Here are rooms which provoke fresh thoughts on one's relation to space; one's relations to other objects in space; one's concepts of form and of time. For example: the enormous painted wood and metal wall overhangs of Kenneth Draper; the delicate aluminum definitions of areas and movement by Nigel Hall, consisting of three minimal essays in a vast gallery, which have a quality that I can best describe as sketches of music frozen and made visible.

"Arbor," by Hubert Dalwood, is a painted wooden construction almost big enough to be lived in; and there is a vast painted steel construction by Philip King certainly big enough to be lived in. Boland, Piche, a sculptor whose work I have hitherto little appreciated, shows an immense construction entitled "BAR-B-Q

1971," which coordinates, in an explicit way, many of his earlier and more diffuse ideas, and assembles them in a finely coherent and satisfying way.

There are too many kinds of work, too many names for all to be mentioned. But this is a long-hoped-for enterprise on the

From "Arbor" by Hubert Dalwood in British Sculptors '72 exhibition sponsored by the Royal Academy.



part of the Royal Academy, and which deserves to be encouraged. The catalogue has 28 illustrations, and a most succinct introductory essay by Bryan Robertson, now director of the Newberger Museum, State University of New York.

(The exhibition runs until March 5, is open weekdays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Admission is 50p, except on Mondays, 25p. Season tickets are £100 (12.50), student seasons half-price. At the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.)

March 5, is open weekdays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Admission is 50p, except on Mondays, 25p. Season tickets are £100 (12.50), student seasons half-price. At the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.)

## The Art Market

## Specializing in the '20s, '30s

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Jan. 21 (HRT).—The opening of a new gallery devoted to the art of the '20s and '30s may well prove to be a major event on the Paris art market.

Three young dealers, Robert and Cheska Vallois, and their friend Jacques Devos, have gathered a large number of high-quality works in their gallery, Depot 15: 1900-1930, at 15 Rue Saint-Denis, Paris 1. The objects range from pottery to lacquer and bronzes with a few superb pieces of art deco furniture. There is a handful of earlier objects d'art that had been truly avant-garde in their own time, such as very early cubist sculpture, objects and drawings.

Several factors combine to give this initiative a special significance. This is the first gallery covering in depth the decorative arts of the '20s and '30s. The owners have set out to re-create the atmosphere of the best that 1930 had to offer. They have succeeded without theatricality. It is remarkable to find within a few yards of each other one of Dandard's best lacquer screens, a pair of Le Corbusier's world-famous armchairs (1928) and one of the finest stone vase pots by Lenoble that I have yet seen in Paris.

The present show, "De Majorelle à Ruhlmann," is a temporary exhibition to be replaced by a show of Jean Després jewelry and Jean Mayodon pottery in February.

## Consistency

What is important, in my view, is not so much the changing exhibitions but rather the great consistency in selection. The unity of inspiration, however varied the choice of objects may be, is unusual. These newcomers have caught the feel of the period, its aesthetic essence. Their endeavor is bound to affect the market. I see it as the equivalent, on a smaller, financial scale of what a man like the famous Paris dealer Nicolas Landau did, during the '30s, for the so-called "haute époque" of French and Italian painting and objects d'art.

Like Nicolas Landau, the gallery owners have avoided the obvious. In the show, there is a splendid yellow and orange lacquer panel, unsigned and undated—it is a landscape that has something of the Russian rayonist style. Here is an extremely good work that would not be instantly recognized by many dealers.

But Mr. and Mrs. Vallois are not like other dealers. They used to have a shop on the French Riviera where they sold Louis-Philippe and Napoleon III furniture to the rich. Their leap to the arts of the '20s and '30s reflects their own passionate interest in it and a new economic situation. Such a step would have been crazy two years ago. But now is the time. Recent exhibitions, publications, combined with a nearly universal weakness of academic 18th and 19th-century decoration, have resulted in an expectant attitude which can only favor the art of the '20s.

## Clientele

So far Mr. and Mrs. Vallois and their associate have, they say, been doing well in spite of the sagging market for furniture and decorative objects. Their clientele seems to differ from traditional patrons of expensive dealers. At the top (in financial terms), they have the fashion people—Yves Saint Laurent, Hélène Rochas (who bought a bed that, in my opinion, is one of the very finest pieces of furniture ever done in the '20s, although the artist was virtually unknown).

Then there are, of course, the collectors who buy because they want to own all the best specimens from a given period, regardless of possible use in their homes.

Finally, there is the younger generation. They can no longer afford the high-quality furniture of the period. A magnificent marble desk—described as a sort of "low sideboard"—is not unduly expensive at 12,000 francs but the price is above most young people's means. But many can afford the ceramics, the splendid pottery of Delaherche and Emile Lenoble, for which the market is still very limited. One of Lenoble's top pieces, a bowl decorated with scrolls of Chinese inspiration, a highly unusual, almost greenish background is offered at 1,200 francs. No 18th-century work of art of a similar quality could be found at three times that price. Last but not least, the art of the '30s is definitely the only remaining category in which major masters still go unrecognized and whose works are therefore within fairly easy reach.

Two years ago, a Paris dealer spotted an artist called Gustav Miklos, a Hungarian-born painter and sculptor whose cubist works of an almost abstract turn never won him fame in the Paris of the '20s. His name is now well known to five or six professionals actively engaged in trading the art of that period—and possibly to 15 or 20 connoisseurs. As a result, his best work will hardly rise above \$6,000 on the Paris art market—where most of it is to be found.

## Miklos

A Miklos composition in metal, chased and partly silvered, displayed at Depot 15 struck me, at 20,000 francs, as both expensive and undervalued because it is by an "unknown" artist. Luckily, as I mentioned, it is a great work as important as, say, that of his compatriot Moholy-Nagy. The gallery also owns a small series of Miklos's gouaches—superb

cubist compositions almost always centered on some mask from black Africa—the artists' obsession. To show these in an exhibition is a coup de maître.

Mr. and Mrs. Vallois seem to think that their forthcoming exhibition of Després jewelry and Mayodon pottery (opening Feb. 7) will be better than the present show. Certainly, jewels of the '20s have become popular.

If the second show is as successful as the first, then a new chapter may be opening in the story of the French art market. It could be that, after a century or so, the Louvre is losing their grip on the public taste-makers.

## On the Arts Agenda

The ballet company of the Grand Théâtre de Genève has scheduled two nonsubscription performances Feb. 11 and 12 of a program comprised of "Ballets," with choreography by Alfonso Oth and costumes by Marie Grommetz, and two Balanchine ballets, "Apollon Musagète" (Stravinsky) and "Divertimento No. 15" (Mozart). The orchestra of the Collegium Academicum of Geneva will be conducted by Robert Dumand.

Paolo Grassi, co-founder and director of the Piccolo Teatro di Milano, has been named by the city of Milan as the new superintendent of La Scala, succeeding Antonio Ghislanzoni, who held the post since the reconstruction of the noted opera house shortly after the end of World War II. Giorgio Strehler, who until a few years ago shared the direction of the Piccolo Teatro with Grassi, is reportedly slated to return to head that theater.

Janacek's last opera, "From the House of the Dead," will enter the repertoire of the Hamburg State Opera in a production by John Dexter, with sets by Josef Svoboda, and under the musical direction of Rafael Kubelick, who will be making his debut at the Hamburg house. The cast will include Tom Krause, Richard Cassilly, Herbert Fiechter, Helmut Maier and Norman Mittelmann.

"Etats-Unis d'Est en Ouest" a presentation by Jean-Marie Grérier and Maurice Mithell, utilizing projections, music and an accompanying text, will be presented at the Salle Pleyel Jan. 27 at 8 and 9 p.m., Jan. 28 at 8 p.m. and Jan. 30 at 2:30 p.m. Using a technique developed in earlier presentations on other subjects, the spectacle uses a total of almost 4,000 slides (out of 20,000 taken on five trips through the United States) projected onto three screens.

The symphony orchestra of the Southwest German Radio, under Ernest Bour and with Gérard Jarry as violin soloist, appears Jan. 28 at the Théâtre National Populaire in Paris with a program that comprises Kurt Weill's "Violin Concerto," Stravinsky's "Chant du Rossignol" and Schoenberg's "Variations" Opus 31.

An International Festival of Electroacoustic Music will be presented from Jan. 24 to 29 at the American Center for Students and Artists, 261 Boulevard Raspail, Paris 14. The six concerts, at 8:30 p.m. each evening, will present the work of electroacoustic studios from Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy and Germany.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS  
THE NIGHT CLUB OF THE CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES  
Pussycat  
The most exciting Parisian Girls  
Every night from 10 p.m. till dawn  
28 E. Champs-Élysées, SAL. 94-61.  
RECOMMENDED BY  
Frank Sinatra & Boba Lindgren

PARIS AMUSEMENTS  
Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Friday January 28 and February 4 & 5 p.m.  
CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF THE O.R.T.F.  
Cond. Alexander SCHNEIDER  
with Eugène ISTOMIN  
February 7 with Jean-Bernard FOMMERIE (Violoncelle O.R.T.F.)

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Mon. 24, Tues. 27 January, 8 p.m. (Voloncelle O.R.T.F.)

BRAHMS FESTIVAL  
NATIONAL ORCHESTRA OF THE O.R.T.F.  
Conductor: Eugène ORMANDY  
Soloist: Isaac STERN-Leonard ROSE

## LONDON THEATER: In Good 'Company' With Elaine Stritch

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 21 (HRT).—"Company," at Her Majesty's Theatre, is everything a musical should be and, these days, so rarely is: witty, tuneful, pertinent and glossy. It is all brightness and brittle jokes, with memorable songs and excessively clever lyrics, impeccably directed by Harold Prince.

More than that, it is a Broadway musical that does not take refuge in nostalgia, even though Stephen Sondheim's music and lyrics make careful reference to the past. It is about life today, at least as it is lived in a high-pressure big city.

Although not profound, George Furth's book is accurate and funny about modern marriage, that urban malaise, and the high cost of living. Says one wife about her husband: "It's introduced him, but I've forgotten his name." But, if not celebrated, marriage is shown as no worse than the alternative loneliness.

We watch Robert (Larry Kert), a 35-year-old regretful bachelor, sitting five couples. None of them seem to be able to define themselves except in relation to him. They envy him his freedom, while trying to persuade him into marriage: He longs for their commitment.

Any final judgment on which state is preferable is left to the audience, since both Mr. Furth and Mr. Sondheim sit adroitly on the fence. Their epithalamum is a song entitled "Sorry-Grateful," although they hint at sadness and despair beneath the frantic surface gaiety through the musical's circular construction, forever returning to Robert's birthday party which reveals him as increasingly isolated.

The marriages on which we and Robert cavort are neatly contrasted. One couple has turned its relationship into a competition, mainly of self-denial; another two are squares daring enough to sample pot but too frightened to forsake the rigid routines of their life. A girl suddenly realizes that she can't marry the man with whom she's been living happily. A husband divorces his wife but stays on with her and the children because he feels responsible for them, while a much-married woman determines never to settle for one man.

The cast is excellent and totally professional. But, since it is an ensemble musical and they play types rather than individuals, they occasionally seem as mechanical as Boris Aronson's intricate set, a tangle of steel staircases and sliding cages.

Inevitably, the show is stolen by Elaine Stritch, in devastating form, crossing her scissor-sharp legs and intoning in that whiskey-voiced a laudatory lament "The Ladies Who Lunch." Annie McGreevey, pert and blonde, scores with "Another Hundred People," an anthem to the bustling anonymity of the big city, and there is a show-stopping dance routine by Donna McKechnie.

Larry Kert is personable and effective as the somewhat bland hero, clinging to the proverbial belief that it is better to be alone than in bad company. "Com-

pany," though, is excellent company, whatever your views on the benefits of togetherness.

At the Arts Theatre, John Stuart Anderson performs a one-man show, "Byron," devised by Misha Williams and Nicholas Peckitt. It is not a success.

Mr. Anderson has chosen to impersonate Byron, delivering a long monologue, that draws on the poet's letters and journals, interspersed with extracts from "Childe Harold," "Manfred," "The Prisoner of Chillon" and the scabrous "Don Juan."

The effect is to suggest that, inside the mad, bad, and dangerous Byron there was a ham actor struggling to get out. Mr. Anderson makes the poet seem a melodramatic poseur, which may be excusable, and also a bore, which is not.

Albert Camus's play "The Price of Justice," set against a Russian revolutionary background, in a new translation by Robert Baldick, receives its first London production at the Mermad Theatre, opening on Thursday, Jan. 27.

"Life—The Divine Game" a ritualistic spectacle incorporating tactics concepts, yoga, music and Kathakali dance, as seen through the eyes of a small group of Western actors, opens at the Round House for a limited season from Feb. 7. Conceived by Rufus Collins, it will feature the Bands of Bengal and former members of the Living Theatre.

At the Arts Theatre, John Stuart Anderson performs a one-man show, "Byron," devised by Misha Williams and Nicholas Peckitt. It is not a success.

Mr. Anderson has chosen to impersonate Byron, delivering a long monologue, that draws on the poet's letters and journals, interspersed with extracts from "Childe Harold," "Manfred," "The Prisoner of Chillon" and the scabrous "Don Juan."

The effect is to suggest that, inside the mad, bad, and dangerous Byron there was a ham actor struggling to get out. Mr. Anderson makes the poet seem a melodramatic poseur, which may be excusable, and also a bore, which is not.

Albert Camus's play "The Price of Justice," set against a Russian revolutionary background, in a new translation by Robert Baldick, receives its first London production at the Mermad Theatre, opening on Thursday, Jan. 27.

"Life—The Divine Game" a ritualistic spectacle incorporating tactics concepts, yoga, music and Kathakali dance, as seen through the eyes of a small group of Western actors, opens at the Round House for a limited season from Feb. 7. Conceived by Rufus Collins, it will feature the Bands of Bengal and former members of the Living Theatre.

At the Arts Theatre, John Stuart Anderson performs a one-man show, "Byron," devised by Misha Williams and Nicholas Peckitt. It is not a success.

Mr. Anderson has chosen to impersonate Byron, delivering a long monologue, that draws on the poet's letters and journals, interspersed with extracts from "Childe Harold," "Manfred," "The Prisoner of Chillon" and the scabrous "Don Juan."

The effect is to suggest that, inside the mad, bad, and dangerous Byron there was a ham actor struggling to get out. Mr. Anderson makes the poet seem a melodramatic poseur, which may be excusable, and also a bore, which is not.

Albert Camus's play "The Price of Justice," set against a Russian revolutionary background, in a new translation by Robert Baldick, receives its first London production at the Mermad Theatre, opening on Thursday, Jan. 27.

"Life—The Divine Game" a ritualistic spectacle incorporating tactics concepts, yoga, music and Kathakali dance, as seen through the eyes of a small group of Western actors, opens at the Round House for a limited season from Feb. 7. Conceived by Rufus Collins, it will feature the Bands of Bengal and former members of the Living Theatre.

At the Arts Theatre, John Stuart Anderson performs a one-man show, "Byron," devised by Misha Williams and Nicholas Peckitt. It is not a success.

Mr. Anderson has chosen to impersonate Byron, delivering a long monologue, that draws on the poet's letters and journals, interspersed with extracts from "Childe Harold," "Manfred," "The Prisoner of Chillon" and the scabrous "Don Juan."

The effect is to suggest that, inside the mad, bad, and dangerous Byron there was a ham actor struggling to get out. Mr. Anderson makes the poet seem a melodramatic poseur, which may be excusable, and also a bore, which is not.

Albert Camus's play "The Price of Justice," set against a Russian revolutionary background, in a new translation by Robert Baldick, receives its first London production at the Mermad Theatre, opening on Thursday, Jan. 27.

"Life—The Divine Game" a ritualistic spectacle incorporating tactics concepts, yoga, music and Kathakali dance, as seen through the eyes of a small group of Western actors, opens at the Round House for a limited season from Feb. 7. Conceived by Rufus Collins, it will feature the Bands of Bengal and former members of the Living Theatre.

At the Arts Theatre, John Stuart Anderson performs a one-man show, "Byron," devised by Misha Williams and Nicholas Peckitt. It is not a success.

Mr. Anderson has chosen to impersonate Byron, delivering a long monologue, that draws on the poet's letters and journals, interspersed with extracts from "Childe Harold," "Manfred," "The Prisoner of Chillon" and the scabrous "Don Juan."

The effect is to suggest that, inside the mad, bad, and dangerous Byron there was a ham actor struggling to get out. Mr. Anderson makes the poet seem a melodramatic poseur, which may be excusable, and also a bore, which is not.

Albert Camus's play "The Price of Justice," set against a Russian revolutionary background, in a new translation by Robert Baldick, receives its first London production at the Mermad Theatre, opening on Thursday, Jan. 27.

"Life—The Divine Game" a ritualistic spectacle incorporating tactics concepts, yoga, music and Kathakali dance, as seen through the eyes of a small group of Western actors, opens at the Round House for a limited season from Feb. 7. Conceived by Rufus Collins, it will feature the Bands of Bengal and former members of the Living Theatre.



Donna McKechnie, Larry Kert and Annie McGreevey in London production of "Company."

At the Arts Theatre, John Stuart Anderson performs a one-man show, "Byron," devised by Misha Williams and Nicholas Peckitt. It is not a success.

Mr. Anderson has chosen to impersonate Byron, delivering a long monologue, that draws on the poet's letters and journals, interspersed with extracts from "Childe Harold," "Manfred," "The Prisoner of Chillon" and the scabrous "Don Juan."

The effect is to suggest that, inside the mad, bad, and dangerous Byron there was a ham actor struggling to get out. Mr. Anderson makes the poet seem a melodramatic poseur, which may be excusable, and also a bore, which is not.

Albert Camus's play "The Price of Justice," set against a Russian revolutionary background, in a new translation by Robert Baldick, receives its first London production at the Mermad Theatre, opening on Thursday, Jan. 27.

"Life—The Divine Game" a ritualistic spectacle incorporating tactics concepts, yoga, music and Kathakali dance, as seen through the eyes of a small group of Western actors, opens at the Round House for a limited season from Feb. 7. Conceived by Rufus Collins, it will feature the Bands of Bengal and former members of the Living Theatre.

At the Arts Theatre, John Stuart Anderson performs a one-man show, "Byron," devised by Misha Williams and Nicholas Peckitt. It is not a success.

Mr. Anderson has chosen to impersonate Byron, delivering a long monologue, that draws on the poet's letters and journals, interspersed with extracts from "Childe Harold," "Manfred," "The Prisoner of Chillon" and the scabrous "Don Juan."

The effect is to suggest that, inside the mad, bad, and dangerous Byron there was a ham actor struggling to get out. Mr. Anderson makes the poet seem a melodramatic poseur, which may be excusable, and also a bore, which is not.

Albert Camus's play "The Price of Justice," set against a Russian revolutionary background, in a new translation by Robert Baldick, receives its first London production at the Mermad Theatre, opening on Thursday, Jan. 27.

"Life—The Divine Game" a ritualistic spectacle incorporating tactics concepts, yoga, music and Kathakali dance, as seen through the eyes of a small group of Western actors, opens at the Round House for a limited season from Feb. 7. Conceived by Rufus Collins, it will feature the Bands of Bengal and former members of the Living Theatre.

## AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading book publishers seek manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcome. Send for free booklet 24. VASTAGE Press, 60 W. 34 St., New York, N.Y. 10001 U.S.A.

ART AUCTION  
LUGANO '72  
April 28th-30th.  
Other objects will be accepted.  
HUMER KLUGES, C.P. 192  
6502 LUGANO TEL. 04177

<p>PARIS GALERIE ANDRE WEIL 26 Avenue Maignan (6e) — 359-55-11 <b>F. GILMONT</b> Until February 3</p>	<p>PARIS KNOEDLER 85 bis Fbg. Saint-Hippolyte — Tel. 236-89-73 Paintings by <b>MILTON AVERY</b> Until January 23</p>	<p>LONDON WILDENSTEIN A loan exhibition <b>ALBERT MARQUET</b> Admission 15p in aid of the National Art Collections Fund. Weekdays 10-5:30 p.m. Saturdays 10-12:30 p.m. Until 18th February 187 New Bond Street, London W.1.</p>	<p>ZURICH Marlborough Important 19th and 20th century paintings, drawings and sculpture. Original graphic art: New editions by Allen Jones, Kitaj, Lin, Nicholson, Pomodoro, Soto, Stamos, Wilner, etc. Monday-Friday 10-4, Saturday 10-4 VIA ROMA, GILKESSTRASS 36 CH 8002 Zurich. Tel. 01 34 34 30.</p>
<p>PARIS KNOEDLER 85 bis Fbg. Saint-Hippolyte. Tel. 233-58-78 ORIGINAL CONTEMPORARY PRINTS</p>	<p>PARIS GALERIE DENISE RENÉ Left Bank, 108 Bd. St. Germain <b>GRAPHICS and MULTIPLES</b></p>	<p>LONDON LONDON ARTS GALLERY 22 New Bond Street, London W.1 Tel. 233-0845 <b>RICHARD LINDNER</b> Screenprints. January 19th-February 19th, 1972</p>	<p>ROME MARLBOROUGH &amp; Via Gregoriana ESTER COCCA "Zurich and Beyond" ORELICO, Via Salaria 146 SALA CENTRALE SCHNEIDER, Rampa Arginelli, 16 Group Paintings &amp; Sculptures CONTINI, Piazza Arginelli 35 OLIVIERI, Achen Palazzo PIAMMA VIGO, Principessa Clotilde 1 LOUIS GRYSBERGHEYS — Collages</p>
<p>PARIS Dariahea Speyer 3 &amp; 5 R. Jacques Callot, 6e. 533-79-41 <b>GROUP SHOW</b> Until January 31</p>	<p>PARIS GALERIE DENISE RENÉ Right Bank, 124 Rue La Boétie <b>HEURTAUX</b></p>	<p>MADRID galeria vandres Don Ramon de la Cruz, 25 T. 233-3015, MADRID. <b>JOAN MIRO</b> "HOMAGE TO JOAN MIRO" Until February 19th.</p>	<p>VIENNA GALERIE ARIADNE VIENNA 1 COLOGNE 5 Buckenhofstrasse 8, Münchenstrasse 5 Tel. 21 34 05 RAINER HUNDERTWASSER, FUCHS, RAU, SCHREIER, KOKOR, HUTNER, CASTILLO Original paintings-drawings-graphics</p>
<p>LONDON THE BIRD GALLERY 24 St. James's St. S.W.1. OLD MASTER PAINTINGS AND MASTER DRAWINGS</p>	<p>PARIS GALERIE MOTTE 22 Rue Bonaparte-6e. — 533-13-77 <b>ANDRE LAURENT</b> Comic Landscapes January 15-February 4</p>	<p>MADRID GALERIA JUANA MORDO Spanish Modern Art Until February 5 <b>EQUIPO CRONICA</b> Villanueva 7. Tel. 221 11 72, Madrid.</p>	<p>ART EXHIBITIONS and AUCTION SALES appear every SATURDAY To place an advertisement, please contact your nearest Herald Tribune representative or: Françoise CLEMENT 21 Rue de Berri, Paris (8e). Tel. 235-28-59.</p>
<p>LONDON MAJORIE PARR GALLERY 225 Kings Road, Chelsea S.W.3. JESSE WATKINS SCULPTURE OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY</p>	<p>LONDON MARLBOROUGH GRAPHICS LTD. 17/18 Old Bond Street, W.1. EXHIBITION OF GRAPHICS and MULTIPLES Daily 10-5:30, Sat. 10-12:30</p>	<p>BASEL GALERIE D'ART MODERNE, BASEL. Hinterstrasse 23 TEODORO BALLY Sculptures &amp; Collages from 25th Jan. till 15th March.</p>	<p>AMERICAN CATHEDRAL 23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e. Easy Commutation: 6:30 SUNDAY SCHOOL: 10:45 Nursery thru Jr. HS. SUNDAY SERVICE &amp; SEMINAR 10:45 Data Service in English "Keeping An Eye On It" The Greenberg College Choir will sing at 10:15. Episcopal—All Denominations welcome.</p>

## Michelin Stars Italy, West Germany

PARIS, Jan. 21 (UPI).—The standard of Italian cooking still does not match that of France and if anything is getting worse, according to the new Michelin travel guide for Italy.

The 1972 guide lists no three-star restaurants—12 are named in France—and only 13 two-star establishments. A total of 189 restaurants receive stars—150 were in that category in 1971.

The only new restaurant in the two-star category is the Alfredo in Trivigno, just north of Venice. The Italy Michelin lists its specialties as marrow steak and salmon risotto.

Among the 176 one-star restaurants, 12 are newly cited while 13 have lost their star.

The food in West Germany, however, never rises above a single star, according to the 1972 guide for Germany. A total of 174 get the one-star treatment, 24 of them for the first time.

The 1972 edition contains a special four-page section on Munich, listing the dates and sites of the various Olympic games, to be held there in August and September, as well as 100 hotels and 42 restaurants.

FRANCE-PARIS  
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 84 Rue des Bons Enfants, 84th-Madison, Sun. 11 a.m. From Post Weekly, bus 141 to "Les Gobelins." Tel. 96-57-78.  
METHODIST CHURCH, English-speaking, 4 Rue de la Paix, Paris, 1st. 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Rev. F. Le Noury.  
AMERICAN CATHEDRAL  
23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e.  
Easy Commutation: 6:30  
SUNDAY SCHOOL: 10:45  
Nursery thru Jr. HS.  
SUNDAY SERVICE & SEMINAR 10:45  
Data Service in English  
"Keeping An Eye On It"  
The Greenberg College Choir  
will sing at 10:15.  
Episcopal—All Denominations  
welcome.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH  
65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris-7e.  
Quai School: 10:30 a.m.  
Worship: 11:00 a.m.  
"Worship"  
Mr. Tuller, Presiding.  
Dr. Edwin K. Tuller, Rev. Damon F. Bentley



Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post  
PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 22-23, 1972

Page 7

**Bank Sees Record Deficit  
For U.S. Payments Balance**

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP-DJ)—The U.S. balance-of-payments deficit almost tripled to a record of \$81 billion during 1971, economists for Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. estimated today.

This estimate, which excludes last January's allocation of special drawing rights, compares with a 1970 deficit of \$10.7 billion on an official settlements basis, a measure that reflects the accumulation of dollars in foreign central banks, Morgan said.

The deficit remained "very large" even after the Aug. 15 severance of the dollar's link to gold, with a fourth quarter official settlements deficit of about \$6.7 billion, before seasonal adjustments, the bank said. The estimated fourth-quarter deficit was sharply narrower than the record \$12.5-billion deficit in the third quarter but slightly wider than the average for the first two quarters of the year.

The bank's economists also predicted "some improvement," but not more than a few billion dollars, in the 1972 basic balance, which includes current account and long-term capital transactions.

Trade and current accounts shouldn't be expected to improve much, this year, but long-term capital outflows are likely to remain considerably below the record outflows of 1971, they said.

While the dollar devaluation could ultimately improve the trade balance by at least \$6 billion, research indicates that "it takes about two or three years for exchange rate changes to have an appreciable impact on trade patterns and even longer to exert their full impact," the economists said.

**Japan Has Record Surplus**

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (AP-DJ)—Japan had a record balance of payments surplus of \$7.69 billion last year, up sharply from the \$1.37 billion recorded in 1970, the Finance Ministry said today.

The spectacular increase was attributed to a large surplus in the trade account and to a heavy inflow of short-term funds during the autumn currency crisis.

The surplus in December was \$330 million, up from \$271 million in November, but down from \$394 million a year ago, the ministry said.

Exports for the full year were estimated at \$23.63 billion, up 24.8 percent from the preceding year. Imports, at \$15.94 billion, showed a rate of 4.3 percent.

This left a trade surplus of \$7.69 billion, more than double 1970's \$3.96 billion surplus.

The ministry estimated that short-term capital and errors and omissions showed a net inflow of \$3.03 billion, compared with a substantial inflow of \$995 million in these accounts in 1970.

The substantially widened surplus resulted largely from export payments arranged during the autumn currency crisis in anticipation of the December yen revaluation.

**Oil Nations Press  
For Participation  
In Major Firms**

GENEVA, Jan. 21 (UPI)—Persian Gulf oil states, following a victory in obtaining extra revenue to make up for devaluation of the dollar, today pressed new demands for direct participation in oil company operations.

The producing countries said they want a 20 percent participation this year leading up to a majority control of 51 percent by 1985.

Yesterday, after 11 days of bargaining, the six states won an 8.49 percent increase in posted crude oil prices to offset revenue losses due to the dollar devaluation. The increase will raise their revenue by as much as \$800 million a year.

At new talks today the Persian Gulf nations—Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran, Iraq and Abu Dhabi—said they intended to push only for preliminary "agreement in principle" from the major oil firms to their participation demand.

What the companies will receive for such participation will be the subject of bargaining later in the year.

Other member nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries already have or are making their own arrangements for such participation. They are Venezuela, Nigeria, Algeria, Libya and Indonesia.

Indicated fourth-quarter sales were \$102 million, up 16 percent from \$88 million a year ago.

For the year, consolidated net profit was \$40.4 million, up from \$32.2 million in 1970. This was equivalent to 60 cents per American Depositary Share (one ADS equals two shares of Sony common), up from 55 cents a year earlier.

Per share earnings for 1970 are adjusted for a 25 percent free stock distribution on May 1, 1971. Consolidated sales rose 30 percent to \$630 million from \$484 million a year ago.

Sony said it expects sales and income to expand this year.

**French Industry  
Seen Ready for  
Fresh Expansion**

PARIS, Jan. 21 (Reuters)—French industry now seems ready to put increased emphasis on new investment programs, but with a close watch on developments among major trading partners, the Bank of France said in its monthly report today.

Expansion, after slowing in October and November, began to accelerate again last month, with a pick-up in the intermediary goods and capital goods sectors and continued progress in consumer products.

New orders gained on improved home demand and an apparently stronger export market, the bank said.

The improvement in the monetary climate since the Washington agreement is partly offset by worries over the wider fluctuations in the bank said.

But industrialists expect exports to gain from a general development in world trade, although they have lost part of the foreign exchange advantage they enjoyed before the Dec. 20 revaluation.

Price increases continue to slow, held in check by anti-inflation agreements and lower costs of some imported materials, the bank said.

**GNP Rises 6% in U.S.,  
Cost of Living Up .4%**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI)—The government reported today the cost of living rose by 0.4 percent in December, the first full month of President Nixon's Phase 2 economic controls, while the general economy accelerated by 6.1 percent in the final quarter of 1971.

The December cost-of-living announcement by the Labor Department showed that the index increased by 0.4 percent for the entire year—the lowest increase since a 3 percent rise in 1967.

The other economic indicator released by the Commerce Department showed that the gross national product (GNP) went up by \$19.5 billion in the final three months of 1971, achieving a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$1,072 billion.

The GNP had climbed by \$13.5 billion in the previous quarter. For the full year, however, the economy's growth was a modest 2.8 percent, the department said.

The latest quarter brought the GNP for the whole year to \$1,048.8 billion—\$18.2 billion below the official estimate set one year ago.

Good Prospects Seen  
Assistant Commerce Secretary Harold C. Passer said the figures proved that "the economy has already shifted into a higher gear and the prospects for strong real growth and moderating inflation in 1972 are excellent."

Discounting the effects of inflation, the 6.1 percent "real" growth in fourth-quarter GNP outpaced the 2.8 percent third-quarter rise. At the same time, prices, as measured by the GNP "deflator," increased 1.5 percent in the fourth quarter, the lowest rate of inflation since the third quarter of 1968.

The department stressed that the fourth quarter figures were "preliminary and incomplete." Information on consumer prices, foreign and domestic trade and inventories is still being collected and a revised estimate will be issued in February.

The cost-of-living report showed its greatest increase since August, when Mr. Nixon first clamped wage-price controls on the economy.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said almost two-thirds of the increase was caused by higher prices for food, especially fresh vegetables which are exempt from the price controls. The index for food in supermarkets jumped 1.3 percent last month, more than twice its normal increase for December.

The price index for nonfood commodities remained unchanged, despite a 0.7 percent increase in new-car prices and other increases for gasoline and reading materials. These higher prices were offset by a sharp 2.7 percent decline in used-car prices and smaller decreases for tires, clothing, some toilet goods and over-the-counter drug items.

The overall increase for December, which was twice the 0.2 percent advance for November, reflected the expiration of the 90-day freeze Nov. 14 and the initial impact of the Phase 2 controls that permit some limited price increases.

The bureau said the cost of living increased only 0.4 percent for all of 1971, down sharply from the 5.5 percent increase for 1970 and the 6.1 percent increase in 1969, the first two years of President Nixon's term.

Japan Agrees to Bond Float  
By Australian Government

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (NYT)—Japan has agreed in principle to a yen-denominated bond financing by the Australian government in the Tokyo capital market, Japanese and Australian government sources have disclosed.

Neither the amount nor the terms have been disclosed. After years of tight restrictions, Japanese officials have been taking a slightly more liberal view toward the financing of non-Japanese issues here. Although official attitudes are still extremely conservative, foreign bond issues do recommend themselves as one way of relieving the pressures of Japan's exceptionally strong international payments position.

The United States and other countries have long urged Japan to play a more active role in providing capital funds to international borrowers, particularly for use in Asia. However, financial restrictions have kept Tokyo subservient to Singapore and Hong Kong as an Asian financial center.

Bank of Japan, the banking community and securities dealers. The final decision will be announced by Australia.

Only in the last year or so have such international agencies as the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank been permitted to tap Japanese financial institutions for funds.

Bond issues for foreign corporations have not been permitted but unconfirmed rumors periodically circulate that some easing is contemplated even in this area.

Senior officials of the Australian Treasury are expected to fly next week to discuss details with the Finance Ministry, the bank of Japan, the banking community and securities dealers.

The final decision will be announced by Australia.

Only in the last year or so have such international agencies as the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank been permitted to tap Japanese financial institutions for funds.

Bond issues for foreign corporations have not been permitted but unconfirmed rumors periodically circulate that some easing is contemplated even in this area.

Senior officials of the Australian Treasury are expected to fly next week to discuss details with the Finance Ministry, the bank of Japan, the banking community and securities dealers.

The final decision will be announced by Australia.

Only in the last year or so have such international agencies as the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank been permitted to tap Japanese financial institutions for funds.

Bond issues for foreign corporations have not been permitted but unconfirmed rumors periodically circulate that some easing is contemplated even in this area.

Senior officials of the Australian Treasury are expected to fly next week to discuss details with the Finance Ministry, the bank of Japan, the banking community and securities dealers.

The final decision will be announced by Australia.

Only in the last year or so have such international agencies as the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank been permitted to tap Japanese financial institutions for funds.

Bond issues for foreign corporations have not been permitted but unconfirmed rumors periodically circulate that some easing is contemplated even in this area.

Senior officials of the Australian Treasury are expected to fly next week to discuss details with the Finance Ministry, the bank of Japan, the banking community and securities dealers.

The final decision will be announced by Australia.

**Nixon's Disappearing Jobless Goal**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP-DJ)—Despite the Nixon administration's pep talk about a return to "full employment," the goal is swiftly slipping almost out of sight.

In the budget due out next week, the government will surely imply early attainment of the goal of a 4 percent jobless rate. The President's economic report shortly afterward will undoubtedly vow great progress toward quickly moving away from the latest 6.1 percent rate.

The administration insiders fear that the United States can not really get there from here—at least not without radically different methods or without rampant inflation.

The administration can not even hope to get significantly below a 5 percent jobless rate any more simply by "pumping up the economy" through budgetary red ink and an easy-money policy, concede Herbert Stein of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. And Treasury Secretary John Connally has scoffed that the concept of a 4 percent unemployment as a peacetime norm is a mere "myth."

Change in Labor Force  
The trouble is laid mainly to a change in the makeup of the labor force. More and more teenagers and women have been taking jobs or seeking them, and experts led by a Brookings Institution expert, George L. Perry, have found these groups more vulnerable to unemployment than adult men even in good times.

And other forces threaten to thwart any return to a 4 percent full employment this year. Businesses burned by too many forecasts for 1971 and unsettled by Phase 2 uncertainties are still hiring cautiously.

Despite expectation of long-run U.S. employment increases springing from dollar devaluation and upward reaping of foreign currencies, most analysts figure that the cooling of Europe's boom will discourage job gains in export industries in 1972.

Thus, even if the U.S. economy's real output matches the handsome 6 percent rate of increase commonly forecast for this year, "the unemployment rate would still be 5.5 percent by the end of 1972," Mr. Perry estimates.

Senior fellow Arthur M. Okun of Brookings adds that it will probably take "several years" of rapid production gains "to return to anything like full employment." If real output grows for the next two years at an above-average 5 percent annual pace, the jobless rate even in 1973 would average 5.8 percent, his colleagues Perry figures.

Retreat, Stimulate or Restrict  
And if the consensus among Republican and Democratic economists is correct, Mr. Nixon—or his successor—will have to choose from several sharply conflicting options on how to cope with some 5.3 million unemployed Americans:

● Stubbornly retreat, as the most conservative official recommendation, and abandon any general unemployment-rate target as apt to be inflationary.

● Try harder with spending and credit stimulus to reach 4 percent as the most liberal economists urge, and accept the extra inflation as the lesser evil.

● Reaffirm the 4 percent goal but this time try to reach it by zoning in on various groups of the unemployed, mainly through massive retraining programs and through direct federal hiring of anyone the private sector can not absorb.

Although it is by no means certain that the government will choose the third option, it appears most appealing to private analysts of all ideologies.

The United States by \$10 billion to \$15 billion. "Is there any question that this would lead to serious countermeasures?" he asked.

Calling the bill "one of the most under-reported of all the important bills" pending in Congress, Mr. Peterson warned that "it would, in sum, run counter to all that this country is trying to achieve in building a more open and peaceful world, by closing off off-economically from the rest of the world."

James W. McKee, president of CIO International Inc., a multinational U.S.-based food concern, voiced the prevailing corporate view. "The United States today shouldn't close any doors," he asserted. "On the contrary, we should use every available means to encourage the opening up of our economy" to the rest of the world.

Sen. Charles Percy, R., Ill., also attacked the bill, and gave a flat "no" when asked whether he thought it had a serious chance of winning congressional approval. In recent weeks, some observers have given the proposal as much as a 50-50 chance of passage.

Connally Opposes Bill  
NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (Reuters)—Treasury Secretary John B. Connally today attacked the Burke-Hartke bill, charging that it would return the country to "an era of protectionism."

However, Mr. Connally said that the United States would "insist on greater fairness" in trade with the rest of the world. He was addressing the Conference Board meeting.

Morgan Guaranty moved to the 4 3/4 percent Tuesday.

**Major Banks  
Cut Prime Rates**

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (Reuters)—Several major U.S. banks today reduced their prime rates to 4 3/4 percent from 5 percent, effective Monday.

Chase Manhattan announced the move first. It was quickly followed by Chemical Bank, Manufacturers Hanover Trust, Bank of New York, Crocker National and First Pennsylvania Banking &amp; Trust Co.

Earlier today First National City Bank, which has a floating prime rate, cut its rate 1/8 percent to 4 5/8 percent. Irving Trust, which also has a floating rate, said it would leave its 4 3/4 percent rate unchanged.

Another union officer, Howard D. Samuel, a vice-president of the Steelworkers of America, said there is no indication that a previously announced February increase of nearly 8 percent on cold-rolled sheet would be deferred.

There had been speculation that the increase might not take place because of market weakness in steel. On Jan. 5, U.S. Steel rolled back most sheet steel prices by \$8 a ton in the wake of pressure from the auto industry and price cutting by competitors.

Discussing a recent trade agreement with the Soviet Union, Mr. Gott said U.S. Steel will buy 1,000 tons of nickel from the Russians this year, and has an option to buy another 1,000 tons in 1973.

He said U.S. Steel will be selling "oil country goods," that is pipe and related products, as well as drilling equipment, to the Russians.

Regarding price increases, he said there is no indication that a previously announced February increase of nearly 8 percent on cold-rolled sheet would be deferred.

There had been speculation that the increase might not take place because of market weakness in steel. On Jan. 5, U.S. Steel rolled back most sheet steel prices by \$8 a ton in the wake of pressure from the auto industry and price cutting by competitors.

Discussing a recent trade agreement with the Soviet Union, Mr. Gott said U.S. Steel will buy 1,000 tons of nickel from the Russians this year, and has an option to buy another 1,000 tons in 1973.

He said U.S. Steel will be selling "oil country goods," that is pipe and related products, as well as drilling equipment, to the Russians.

Regarding price increases, he said there is no indication that a previously announced February increase of nearly 8 percent on cold-rolled sheet would be deferred.

There had been speculation that the increase might not take place because of market weakness in steel. On Jan. 5, U.S. Steel rolled back most sheet steel prices by \$8 a ton in the wake of pressure from the auto industry and price cutting by competitors.

**Prices Extend  
Downturn on  
Wall Street**Charts Show 920 Area  
Is Block for Dow IndexBy Vartan G. Vartan  
NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (NYT)—Prices moved lower on the New York Stock Exchange today, extending the decline that began in the final hour yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average retreated 2.86 to finish at 897.44. On Tuesday, the Blue-chip Dow closed at 897.22—thereby reaching its best level since early September.

A study of stock charts shows that upswings on the Dow repeatedly have been turned back at around the 920 area, or slightly below this band, since the late spring of 1971.

International Business Machines, banking in the glow of Wall Street buy recommendations, was a glamour star in today's ragged market performance. IBM, the favorite holding of institutions, rose 4 3/4 to 368 1/4 after selling at a 371-7/8 high at 5:00.

This compares with its record high of 397 two years ago.

Enhancing prospects for IBM was the computer giant's recent report of 1971 profits, which exceeded most analyst estimates. Currently, one large brokerage concern is projecting an earnings-per-share growth in excess of 20 percent for 1972 and again in 1973.

Brokers noted that certain other computer stocks appeared to benefit from IBM's pace-setting action. Control Data rose 2 to 53 1/2. Sperry Rand, high on the active list, climbed 1 3/8 to 34 5/8.

Texas Instruments, the biggest point gainer on the active roster, advanced 3 3/4 to 139 5/8.

Many blue chips finished the day with lower prices. Falling a point or more were General Motors, Westinghouse Electric, Woolworth and Owens-Illinois.

A total of 18.81 million shares changed hands today, compared with 20.21 million in the previous session.

With the stock averages moving lower, the Big Board showed 563 advances and 830 declines. There were 40 highs—against 69 yesterday—and seven lows.

Bausch &amp; Lomb fell 5/8 to 176 1/2, after losing 5 3/4 points in the prior session. Some time ago, the company announced that stockholders would vote in April on a 2-for-1 split.

Golds were lower. American South African Investment dropped 2 1/8 to 42 3/4 and McIntyre Forcupine fell 2 3/4 to 85.

Stocks on the American exchange ended the session mixed. The exchange index rose .01 to 26.69, but declining issues led advances 481 to 429. Volume fell to 4.74 million shares from 6.15 million yesterday.

Bond market prices moved fractionally lower today in quiet trading with the market off 1/8 point, government intermediates unchanged to 1/8 easier and bill rates generally up 10 basis points.

NYSE Board Backs Reform Plan  
NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (NYT)—The New York Stock Exchange's board of governors yesterday approved a high-level committee's proposal for reorganization of the board into a 21-man unit with a full-time paid chairman.

At present, the governing board consists of 33 men and the chairman is a leading member of the securities industry who also has his own brokerage business. The present board has three members from the general public, while the new board would have 10.

Giving the public a greater voice in exchange affairs was a key recommendation of William McCahey Martin Jr., the former Federal Reserve chairman, who made a study of the exchange last year.

In December, a committee recommended that Mr. Martin's proposals be accepted. The board voted its approval yesterday and now the issue must be voted on by the full exchange membership.

Savings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken**Prices Extend  
Downturn on  
Wall Street**Charts Show 920 Area  
Is Block for Dow IndexBy Vartan G. Vartan  
NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (NYT)—Prices moved lower on the New York Stock Exchange today, extending the decline that began in the final hour yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average retreated 2.86 to finish at 897.44. On Tuesday, the Blue-chip Dow closed at 897.22—thereby reaching its best level since early September.

A study of stock charts shows that upswings on the Dow repeatedly have been turned back at around the 920 area, or slightly below this band, since the late spring of 1971.

International Business Machines, banking in the glow of Wall Street buy recommendations, was a glamour star in today's ragged market performance. IBM, the favorite holding of institutions, rose 4 3/4 to 368 1/4 after selling at a 371-7/8 high at 5:00.

This compares with its record high of 397 two years ago.

Enhancing prospects for IBM was the computer giant's recent report of 1971 profits, which exceeded most analyst estimates. Currently, one large brokerage concern is projecting an earnings-per-share growth in excess of 20 percent for 1972 and again in 1973.

Brokers noted that certain other computer stocks appeared to benefit from IBM's pace-setting action. Control Data rose 2 to 53 1/2. Sperry Rand, high on the active list, climbed 1 3/8 to 34 5/8.

Texas Instruments, the biggest point gainer on the active roster, advanced 3 3/4 to 139 5/8.

Many blue chips finished the day with lower prices. Falling a point or more were General Motors, Westinghouse Electric, Woolworth and Owens-Illinois.

A total of 18.81 million shares changed hands today, compared with 20.21 million in the previous session.

With the stock averages moving lower, the Big Board showed 563 advances and 830 declines. There were 40 highs—against 69 yesterday—and seven lows.

Bausch &amp; Lomb fell 5/8 to 176 1/2, after losing 5 3/4 points in the prior session. Some time ago, the company announced that stockholders would vote in April on a 2-for-1 split.

Golds were lower. American South African Investment dropped 2 1/8 to 42 3/4 and McIntyre Forcupine fell 2 3/4 to 85.

Stocks on the American exchange ended the session mixed. The exchange index rose .01 to 26.69, but declining issues led advances 481 to 429. Volume fell to 4.74 million shares from 6.15 million yesterday.

Bond market prices moved fractionally lower today in quiet trading with the market off 1/8 point, government intermediates unchanged to 1/8 easier and bill rates generally up 10 basis points.

NYSE Board Backs Reform Plan  
NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (NYT)—The New York Stock Exchange's board of governors yesterday approved a high-level committee's proposal for reorganization of the board into a 21-man unit with a full-time paid chairman.

At present, the governing board consists of 33 men and the chairman is a leading member of the securities industry who also has his own brokerage business. The present board has three members from the general public, while the new board would have 10.

Giving the public a greater voice in exchange affairs was a key recommendation of William McCahey Martin Jr., the former Federal Reserve chairman, who made a study of the exchange last year.

In December, a committee recommended that Mr. Martin's proposals be accepted. The board voted its approval yesterday and now the issue must be voted on by the full exchange membership.

Savings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
FinansbankenSavings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken  
Savings Account  
6%  
Finansbanken







## European Markets

## U.S. Commodity Prices

<p>(Continued from preceding page.)</p> <table> <tr> <td>2294</td><td>2295</td><td>2296</td><td>2297</td><td>2298</td><td>2299</td><td>2300</td><td>2301</td><td>2302</td><td>2303</td></tr> <tr> <td>2294</td><td>2295</td><td>2296</td><td>2297</td><td>2298</td><td>2299</td><td>2300</td><td>2301</td><td>2302</td><td>2303</td></tr> </table>										2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303
2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303																				
2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303																				
<table> <tr> <td>2304</td><td>2305</td><td>2306</td><td>2307</td><td>2308</td><td>2309</td><td>2310</td><td>2311</td><td>2312</td><td>2313</td></tr> <tr> <td>2304</td><td>2305</td><td>2306</td><td>2307</td><td>2308</td><td>2309</td><td>2310</td><td>2311</td><td>2312</td><td>2313</td></tr> </table>										2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313
2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313																				
2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313																				
<table> <tr> <td>2314</td><td>2315</td><td>2316</td><td>2317</td><td>2318</td><td>2319</td><td>2320</td><td>2321</td><td>2322</td><td>2323</td></tr> <tr> <td>2314</td><td>2315</td><td>2316</td><td>2317</td><td>2318</td><td>2319</td><td>2320</td><td>2321</td><td>2322</td><td>2323</td></tr> </table>										2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323
2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323																				
2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323																				
<table> <tr> <td>2324</td><td>2325</td><td>2326</td><td>2327</td><td>2328</td><td>2329</td><td>2330</td><td>2331</td><td>2332</td><td>2333</td></tr> <tr> <td>2324</td><td>2325</td><td>2326</td><td>2327</td><td>2328</td><td>2329</td><td>2330</td><td>2331</td><td>2332</td><td>2333</td></tr> </table>										2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333
2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333																				
2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333																				
<table> <tr> <td>2334</td><td>2335</td><td>2336</td><td>2337</td><td>2338</td><td>2339</td><td>2340</td><td>2341</td><td>2342</td><td>2343</td></tr> <tr> <td>2334</td><td>2335</td><td>2336</td><td>2337</td><td>2338</td><td>2339</td><td>2340</td><td>2341</td><td>2342</td><td>2343</td></tr> </table>										2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343
2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343																				
2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343																				
<table> <tr> <td>2344</td><td>2345</td><td>2346</td><td>2347</td><td>2348</td><td>2349</td><td>2350</td><td>2351</td><td>2352</td><td>2353</td></tr> <tr> <td>2344</td><td>2345</td><td>2346</td><td>2347</td><td>2348</td><td>2349</td><td>2350</td><td>2351</td><td>2352</td><td>2353</td></tr> </table>										2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353
2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353																				
2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353																				
<table> <tr> <td>2354</td><td>2355</td><td>2356</td><td>2357</td><td>2358</td><td>2359</td><td>2360</td><td>2361</td><td>2362</td><td>2363</td></tr> <tr> <td>2354</td><td>2355</td><td>2356</td><td>2357</td><td>2358</td><td>2359</td><td>2360</td><td>2361</td><td>2362</td><td>2363</td></tr> </table>										2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363
2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363																				
2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363																				
<table> <tr> <td>2364</td><td>2365</td><td>2366</td><td>2367</td><td>2368</td><td>2369</td><td>2370</td><td>2371</td><td>2372</td><td>2373</td></tr> <tr> <td>2364</td><td>2365</td><td>2366</td><td>2367</td><td>2368</td><td>2369</td><td>2370</td><td>2371</td><td>2372</td><td>2373</td></tr> </table>										2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373
2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373																				
2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373																				
<table> <tr> <td>2374</td><td>2375</td><td>2376</td><td>2377</td><td>2378</td><td>2379</td><td>2380</td><td>2381</td><td>2382</td><td>2383</td></tr> <tr> <td>2374</td><td>2375</td><td>2376</td><td>2377</td><td>2378</td><td>2379</td><td>2380</td><td>2381</td><td>2382</td><td>2383</td></tr> </table>										2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383
2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383																				
2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383																				
<table> <tr> <td>2384</td><td>2385</td><td>2386</td><td>2387</td><td>2388</td><td>2389</td><td>2390</td><td>2391</td><td>2392</td><td>2393</td></tr> <tr> <td>2384</td><td>2385</td><td>2386</td><td>2387</td><td>2388</td><td>2389</td><td>2390</td><td>2391</td><td>2392</td><td>2393</td></tr> </table>										2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393
2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393																				
2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393																				
<table> <tr> <td>2394</td><td>2395</td><td>2396</td><td>2397</td><td>2398</td><td>2399</td><td>2400</td><td>2401</td><td>2402</td><td>2403</td></tr> <tr> <td>2394</td><td>2395</td><td>2396</td><td>2397</td><td>2398</td><td>2399</td><td>2400</td><td>2401</td><td>2402</td><td>2403</td></tr> </table>										2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403
2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403																				
2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403																				
<table> <tr> <td>2404</td><td>2405</td><td>2406</td><td>2407</td><td>2408</td><td>2409</td><td>2410</td><td>2411</td><td>2412</td><td>2413</td></tr> <tr> <td>2404</td><td>2405</td><td>2406</td><td>2407</td><td>2408</td><td>2409</td><td>2410</td><td>2411</td><td>2412</td><td>2413</td></tr> </table>										2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413
2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413																				
2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413																				
<table> <tr> <td>2424</td><td>2425</td><td>2426</td><td>2427</td><td>2428</td><td>2429</td><td>2430</td><td>2431</td><td>2432</td><td>2433</td></tr> <tr> <td>2424</td><td>2425</td><td>2426</td><td>2427</td><td>2428</td><td>2429</td><td>2430</td><td>2431</td><td>2432</td><td>2433</td></tr> </table>			2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433							
2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433																				
2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433																				

| 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303  2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313  2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323  2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333  2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343  2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353  2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363  2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373  2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383  2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393  2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400 2401 2402 2403  2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413  2414 2415 2416 2417 2418 2419 2420 2421 2422 2423  2424 2425 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 2433 | | | | | | | | | |











PEANUTS



R.C.



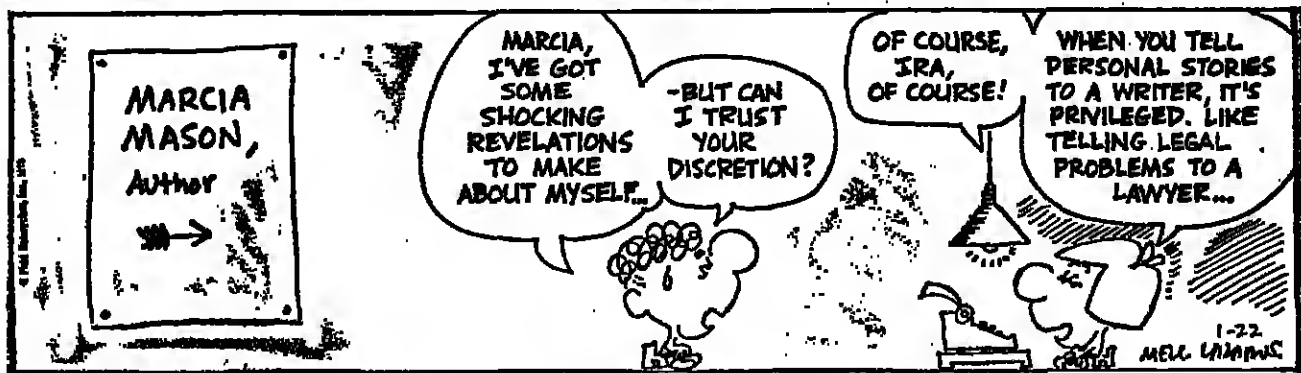
LIL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE

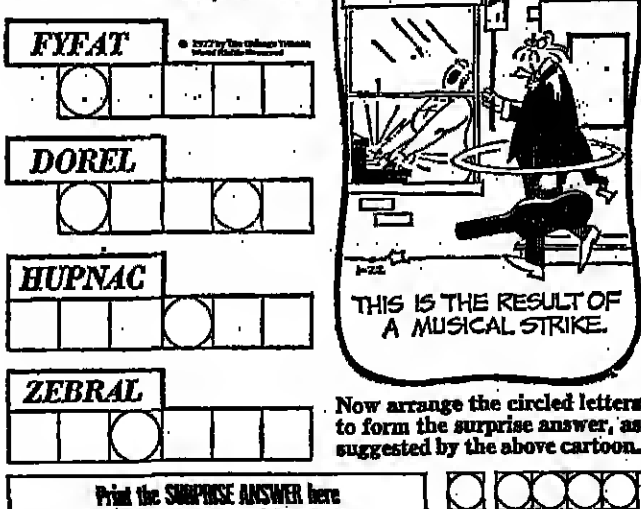


DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: WHILE DOGMA PICNIC BROOCH  
Answer: Why the married artist—SHE WAS DRAWN TO HIM

- ACROSS
1. Pastimes
  2. Kith
  3. Twinkle
  4. Dickens name
  5. Twinkle
  6. Free game; Yaw
  7. Theater group
  8. Legal writ
  9. What's a star
  10. Oscar's abbr.
  11. Up
  12. Helen Hayes play
  13. Puffed, far one
  14. Go in for
  15. Mother of Aes
  16. "Dames"
  17. "any more"
  18. Mouth
  19. "What's a star"
  20. Inlet
  21. "What's a star"
  22. Shift to new quarters
  23. Opera by Verdi
  24. Opera by Verdi
  25. Film Dolly
  26. Form
  27. "any more"
  28. Mouth
  29. "What's a star"
  30. Inlet
  31. "What's a star"
  32. Shift to new quarters
  33. Opera by Verdi
  34. Opera by Verdi
  35. Film Dolly
  36. Form
  37. "any more"
  38. Mouth
  39. "What's a star"
  40. Inlet
  41. "What's a star"
  42. Shift to new quarters
  43. Opera by Verdi
  44. Opera by Verdi
  45. Film Dolly
  46. Form
  47. "any more"
  48. Mouth
  49. "What's a star"
  50. Inlet
  51. "What's a star"
  52. Shift to new quarters
  53. Opera by Verdi
  54. Opera by Verdi
  55. Film Dolly
  56. Form
  57. "any more"
  58. Mouth
  59. "What's a star"
  60. Inlet
  61. "What's a star"
  62. Shift to new quarters
  63. Opera by Verdi
  64. Opera by Verdi
  65. Film Dolly
  66. Form
  67. "any more"
  68. Mouth
  69. "What's a star"
  70. Inlet
  71. "What's a star"
  72. Shift to new quarters
  73. Opera by Verdi
  74. Opera by Verdi
  75. Film Dolly
  76. Form
  77. "any more"
  78. Mouth
  79. "What's a star"
  80. Inlet
  81. "What's a star"
  82. Shift to new quarters
  83. Opera by Verdi
  84. Opera by Verdi
  85. Film Dolly
  86. Form
  87. "any more"
  88. Mouth
  89. "What's a star"
  90. Inlet
  91. "What's a star"
  92. Shift to new quarters
  93. Opera by Verdi
  94. Opera by Verdi
  95. Film Dolly
  96. Form
  97. "any more"
  98. Mouth
  99. "What's a star"
  100. Inlet
  101. "What's a star"
  102. Shift to new quarters
  103. Opera by Verdi
  104. Opera by Verdi
  105. Film Dolly
  106. Form
  107. "any more"
  108. Mouth
  109. "What's a star"
  110. Inlet
  111. "What's a star"
  112. Shift to new quarters
  113. Opera by Verdi
  114. Opera by Verdi
  115. Film Dolly
  116. Form
  117. "any more"
  118. Mouth
  119. "What's a star"
  120. Inlet
  121. "What's a star"
  122. Shift to new quarters
  123. Opera by Verdi
  124. Opera by Verdi
  125. Film Dolly
  126. Form
  127. "any more"
  128. Mouth
  129. "What's a star"
  130. Inlet
  131. "What's a star"
  132. Shift to new quarters
  133. Opera by Verdi
  134. Opera by Verdi
  135. Film Dolly
  136. Form
  137. "any more"
  138. Mouth
  139. "What's a star"
  140. Inlet
  141. "What's a star"
  142. Shift to new quarters
  143. Opera by Verdi
  144. Opera by Verdi
  145. Film Dolly
  146. Form
  147. "any more"
  148. Mouth
  149. "What's a star"
  150. Inlet
  151. "What's a star"
  152. Shift to new quarters
  153. Opera by Verdi
  154. Opera by Verdi
  155. Film Dolly
  156. Form
  157. "any more"
  158. Mouth
  159. "What's a star"
  160. Inlet
  161. "What's a star"
  162. Shift to new quarters
  163. Opera by Verdi
  164. Opera by Verdi
  165. Film Dolly
  166. Form
  167. "any more"
  168. Mouth
  169. "What's a star"
  170. Inlet
  171. "What's a star"
  172. Shift to new quarters
  173. Opera by Verdi
  174. Opera by Verdi
  175. Film Dolly
  176. Form
  177. "any more"
  178. Mouth
  179. "What's a star"
  180. Inlet
  181. "What's a star"
  182. Shift to new quarters
  183. Opera by Verdi
  184. Opera by Verdi
  185. Film Dolly
  186. Form
  187. "any more"
  188. Mouth
  189. "What's a star"
  190. Inlet
  191. "What's a star"
  192. Shift to new quarters
  193. Opera by Verdi
  194. Opera by Verdi
  195. Film Dolly
  196. Form
  197. "any more"
  198. Mouth
  199. "What's a star"
  200. Inlet
  201. "What's a star"
  202. Shift to new quarters
  203. Opera by Verdi
  204. Opera by Verdi
  205. Film Dolly
  206. Form
  207. "any more"
  208. Mouth
  209. "What's a star"
  210. Inlet
  211. "What's a star"
  212. Shift to new quarters
  213. Opera by Verdi
  214. Opera by Verdi
  215. Film Dolly
  216. Form
  217. "any more"
  218. Mouth
  219. "What's a star"
  220. Inlet
  221. "What's a star"
  222. Shift to new quarters
  223. Opera by Verdi
  224. Opera by Verdi
  225. Film Dolly
  226. Form
  227. "any more"
  228. Mouth
  229. "What's a star"
  230. Inlet
  231. "What's a star"
  232. Shift to new quarters
  233. Opera by Verdi
  234. Opera by Verdi
  235. Film Dolly
  236. Form
  237. "any more"
  238. Mouth
  239. "What's a star"
  240. Inlet
  241. "What's a star"
  242. Shift to new quarters
  243. Opera by Verdi
  244. Opera by Verdi
  245. Film Dolly
  246. Form
  247. "any more"
  248. Mouth
  249. "What's a star"
  250. Inlet
  251. "What's a star"
  252. Shift to new quarters
  253. Opera by Verdi
  254. Opera by Verdi
  255. Film Dolly
  256. Form
  257. "any more"
  258. Mouth
  259. "What's a star"
  260. Inlet
  261. "What's a star"
  262. Shift to new quarters
  263. Opera by Verdi
  264. Opera by Verdi
  265. Film Dolly
  266. Form
  267. "any more"
  268. Mouth
  269. "What's a star"
  270. Inlet
  271. "What's a star"
  272. Shift to new quarters
  273. Opera by Verdi
  274. Opera by Verdi
  275. Film Dolly
  276. Form
  277. "any more"
  278. Mouth
  279. "What's a star"
  280. Inlet
  281. "What's a star"
  282. Shift to new quarters
  283. Opera by Verdi
  284. Opera by Verdi
  285. Film Dolly
  286. Form
  287. "any more"
  288. Mouth
  289. "What's a star"
  290. Inlet
  291. "What's a star"
  292. Shift to new quarters
  293. Opera by Verdi
  294. Opera by Verdi
  295. Film Dolly
  296. Form
  297. "any more"
  298. Mouth
  299. "What's a star"
  300. Inlet
  301. "What's a star"
  302. Shift to new quarters
  303. Opera by Verdi
  304. Opera by Verdi
  305. Film Dolly
  306. Form
  307. "any more"
  308. Mouth
  309. "What's a star"
  310. Inlet
  311. "What's a star"
  312. Shift to new quarters
  313. Opera by Verdi
  314. Opera by Verdi
  315. Film Dolly
  316. Form
  317. "any more"
  318. Mouth
  319. "What's a star"
  320. Inlet
  321. "What's a star"
  322. Shift to new quarters
  323. Opera by Verdi
  324. Opera by Verdi
  325. Film Dolly
  326. Form
  327. "any more"
  328. Mouth
  329. "What's a star"
  330. Inlet
  331. "What's a star"
  332. Shift to new quarters
  333. Opera by Verdi
  334. Opera by Verdi
  335. Film Dolly
  336. Form
  337. "any more"
  338. Mouth
  339. "What's a star"
  340. Inlet
  341. "What's a star"
  342. Shift to new quarters
  343. Opera by Verdi
  344. Opera by Verdi
  345. Film Dolly
  346. Form
  347. "any more"
  348. Mouth
  349. "What's a star"
  350. Inlet
  351. "What's a star"
  352. Shift to new quarters
  353. Opera by Verdi
  354. Opera by Verdi
  355. Film Dolly
  356. Form
  357. "any more"
  358. Mouth
  359. "What's a star"
  360. Inlet
  361. "What's a star"
  362. Shift to new quarters
  363. Opera by Verdi
  364. Opera by Verdi
  365. Film Dolly
  366. Form
  367. "any more"
  368. Mouth
  369. "What's a star"
  370. Inlet
  371. "What's a star"
  372. Shift to new quarters
  373. Opera by Verdi
  374. Opera by Verdi
  375. Film Dolly
  376. Form
  377. "any more"
  378. Mouth
  379. "What's a star"
  380. Inlet
  381. "What's a star"
  382. Shift to new quarters
  383. Opera by Verdi
  384. Opera by Verdi
  385. Film Dolly
  386. Form
  387. "any more"
  388. Mouth
  389. "What's a star"
  390. Inlet
  391. "What's a star"
  392. Shift to new quarters
  393. Opera by Verdi
  394. Opera by Verdi
  395. Film Dolly
  396. Form
  397. "any more"
  398. Mouth
  399. "What's a star"
  400. Inlet
  401. "What's a star"
  402. Shift to new quarters
  403. Opera by Verdi
  404. Opera by Verdi
  405. Film Dolly
  406. Form
  407. "any more"
  408. Mouth
  409. "What's a star"
  410. Inlet
  411. "What's a star"
  412. Shift to new quarters
  413. Opera by Verdi
  414. Opera by Verdi
  415. Film Dolly
  416. Form
  417. "any more"
  418. Mouth
  419. "What's a star"
  420. Inlet
  421. "What's a star"
  422. Shift to new quarters
  423. Opera by Verdi
  424. Opera by Verdi
  425. Film Dolly
  426. Form
  427. "any more"
  428. Mouth
  429. "What's a star"
  430. Inlet
  431. "What's a star"
  432. Shift to new quarters
  433. Opera by Verdi
  434. Opera by Verdi
  435. Film Dolly
  436. Form
  437. "any more"
  438. Mouth
  439. "What's a star"
  440. Inlet
  441. "What's a star"
  442. Shift to new quarters
  443. Opera by Verdi
  444. Opera by Verdi
  445. Film Dolly
  446. Form
  447. "any more"
  448. Mouth
  449. "What's a star"
  450. Inlet
  451. "What's a star"
  452. Shift to new quarters
  453. Opera by Verdi
  454. Opera by Verdi
  455. Film Dolly
  456. Form
  457. "any more"
  458. Mouth
  459. "What's a star"
  460. Inlet
  461. "What's a star"
  462. Shift to new quarters
  463. Opera by Verdi
  464. Opera by Verdi
  465. Film Dolly
  466. Form
  467. "any more"
  468. Mouth
  469. "What's a star"
  470. Inlet
  471. "What's a star"
  472. Shift to new quarters
  473. Opera by Verdi
  474. Opera by Verdi
  475. Film Dolly
  476. Form
  477. "any more"
  478. Mouth
  479. "What's a star"
  480. Inlet
  481. "What's a star"
  482. Shift to new quarters
  483. Opera by Verdi
  484. Opera by Verdi
  485. Film Dolly
  486. Form
  487. "any more"
  488. Mouth
  489. "What's a star"
  490. Inlet
  491. "What's a star"
  492. Shift to new quarters
  493. Opera by Verdi
  494. Opera by Verdi
  495. Film Dolly
  496. Form
  497. "any more"
  498. Mouth
  499. "What's a star"
  500. Inlet
  501. "What's a star"
  502. Shift to new quarters
  503. Opera by Verdi
  504. Opera by Verdi
  505. Film Dolly
  506. Form
  507. "any more"
  508. Mouth
  509. "What's a star"
  510. Inlet
  511. "What's a star"
  512. Shift to new quarters
  513. Opera by Verdi
  514. Opera by Verdi
  515. Film Dolly
  516. Form
  517. "any more"
  518. Mouth
  519. "What's a star"
  520. Inlet
  521. "What's a star"
  522. Shift to new quarters
  523. Opera by Verdi
  524. Opera by Verdi
  525. Film Dolly
  526. Form
  527. "any more"
  528. Mouth
  529. "What's a star"
  530. Inlet
  531. "What's a star"
  532. Shift to new quarters
  533. Opera by Verdi
  534. Opera by Verdi
  535. Film Dolly
  536. Form
  537. "any more"
  538. Mouth
  539. "What's a star"
  540. Inlet
  541. "What's a star"
  542. Shift to new quarters
  543. Opera by Verdi
  544. Opera by Verdi
  545. Film Dolly
  546. Form
  547. "any more"
  548. Mouth
  549. "What's a star"
  550. Inlet
  551. "What's a star"
  552. Shift to new quarters
  553. Opera by Verdi
  554. Opera by Verdi
  555. Film Dolly
  556. Form
  557. "any more"
  558. Mouth
  559. "What's a star"
  560. Inlet
  561. "What's a star"
  562. Shift to new quarters
  563. Opera by Verdi
  564. Opera by Verdi
  565. Film Dolly
  566. Form
  567. "any more"
  568. Mouth
  569. "What's a star"
  570. Inlet
  571. "What's a star"
  572. Shift to new quarters
  573. Opera by Verdi
  574. Opera by Verdi
  575. Film Dolly
  576. Form
  577. "any more"
  578. Mouth
  579. "What's a star"
  580. Inlet
  581. "What's a star"
  582. Shift to new quarters
  583. Opera by Verdi
  584. Opera by Verdi
  585. Film Dolly
  586. Form
  587. "any more"
  588. Mouth
  589. "What's a star"
  590. Inlet
  591. "What's a star"
  592. Shift to new quarters
  593. Opera by Verdi
  594. Opera by Verdi
  595. Film Dolly
  596. Form
  597. "any more"
  598. Mouth
  599. "What's a star"
  600. Inlet
  601. "What's a star"
  602. Shift to new quarters
  603. Opera by Verdi
  604. Opera by Verdi
  605. Film Dolly
  606. Form
  607. "any more"
  608. Mouth
  609. "What's a star"
  610. Inlet
  611. "What's a star"
  612. Shift to new quarters
  613. Opera by Verdi
  614. Opera by Verdi
  615. Film Dolly
  616. Form
  617. "any more"
  618. Mouth
  619. "What's a star"
  620. Inlet
  621. "What's a star"
  622. Shift to new quarters
  623. Opera by Verdi
  624. Opera by Verdi
  625. Film Dolly
  626. Form
  627. "any more"
  628. Mouth
  629. "What's a star"
  630. Inlet
  631. "What's a star"
  632. Shift to new quarters
  633. Opera by Verdi
  634. Opera by Verdi
  635. Film Dolly
  636. Form
  637. "any more"
  638. Mouth
  639. "What's a star"
  640. Inlet
  641. "What's a star"
  642. Shift to new quarters
  643. Opera by Verdi
  644. Opera by Verdi
  645. Film Dolly
  646. Form
  647. "any more"
  648. Mouth
  649. "What's a star"
  650. Inlet
  651. "What's a star"
  652. Shift to new quarters
  653. Opera by Verdi
  654. Opera by Verdi
  655. Film Dolly
  656. Form
  657. "any more"
  658. Mouth
  659. "What's a star"
  660. Inlet
  661. "What's a star"
  662. Shift to new quarters
  663. Opera by Verdi
  664. Opera by Verdi
  665. Film Dolly
  666. Form
  667. "any more"
  668. Mouth
  669. "What's a star"
  670. Inlet
  671. "What's a star"
  672. Shift to new quarters
  673. Opera by Verdi
  674. Opera by Verdi
  675. Film Dolly
  676. Form
  677. "any more"
  678. Mouth
  679. "What's a star"
  680. Inlet
  681. "What's a star"
  682. Shift to new quarters
  683. Opera by Verdi
  684. Opera by Verdi
  685. Film Dolly
  686. Form
  687. "any more"
  688. Mouth
  689. "What's a star"
  690. Inlet
  691. "What's a star"
  692. Shift to new quarters
  693. Opera by Verdi
  694. Opera by Verdi
  695. Film Dolly
  696. Form
  697. "any more"
  698. Mouth
  699. "What's a star"
  700. Inlet
  701. "What's a star"
  702. Shift to new quarters
  703. Opera by Verdi
  704. Opera by Verdi
  705. Film Dolly
  706. Form
  707. "any more"
  708. Mouth
  709. "What's a star"
  710. Inlet
  711. "What's a star"
  712. Shift to new quarters
  713. Opera by Verdi
  714. Opera by Verdi
  715. Film Dolly
  716. Form
  717. "any more"
  718. Mouth
  719. "What's a star"
  720. Inlet
  721. "What's a star"
  722. Shift to new quarters
  723. Opera by Verdi
  724. Opera by Verdi
  725. Film Dolly
  726. Form
  727. "any more"
  728. Mouth
  729. "What's a star"
  730. Inlet
  731. "What's a star"
  732. Shift to new quarters
  733. Opera by Verdi
  734. Opera by Verdi
  735. Film Dolly
  736. Form
  737. "any more"
  738. Mouth
  739. "What's a star"
  740. Inlet
  741. "What's a star"
  742. Shift to new quarters
  743. Opera by Verdi
  744. Opera by Verdi
  745. Film Dolly
  746. Form
  747. "any more"
  748. Mouth
  749. "What's a star"
  750. Inlet
  751. "What's a star"
  752. Shift to new quarters
  753. Opera by Verdi
  754. Opera by Verdi
  755. Film Dolly
  756. Form
  757. "any more"
  758. Mouth
  759. "What's a star"
  760. Inlet
  761. "What's a star"
  762. Shift to new quarters
  763. Opera by Verdi
  764. Opera by Verdi



## After Clash With Graebner

## Nastase Quits Court in London

LONDON, Jan. 21 (UPI)—Clark Graebner reached this man's singles final of the \$38,410 Rothmans indoor tennis tournament by default today when his opponent, the Romanian, walked off the court after a clash with the American.

Nastase, the 26-year-old top seed for the first prize of \$8,450, dropped the first set, 6-3, to Graebner, 28.

The tournament referee, Capt. Mike Gibson, disqualified the Romanian, probably the hottest independent player today and the winner of last season's International Lawn Tennis Federation grand prize, in Paris.

Afterward, the Romanian said: "After what Graebner did to me, my hands were shaking and I was too frightened to play on."

The Bucharest-born star, who turned down a reported offer of \$500,000 from World Championship Tennis to turn professional, is known for needing his opponent.

The needling was evident even during the pre-match warm-up. The players freely exchanged insults during the incident-packed first set and twice the referee was forced to intervene.

Things came to a head in the seventh game, when Graebner climbed over the net, grabbed Nastase by the shirt and waved a finger in his face. "You can't do to me what you did to Cliff Richey," Graebner shouted.

This referred to incidents between Richey and Nastase during the Masters in Paris in December when the Romanian ruined his opponent's concentration by needling him.

Referee Gibson, meanwhile, was shouting, "Gentlemen, will you please play tennis and stop all this nonsense."

The players glared at each other at the change of ends and completed the set before Nastase headed for the showers.

Gibson shouted: "Mr. Nastase, will you please come back here." The Romanian ignored him and was immediately disqualified.

In the locker room, Nastase said: "How could I play on?"

## Writers Honor

## Miss Goolagong

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Emma Goolagong, who upset defending champion Margaret Court to win the Wimbledon singles title, was named woman athlete of the year by the Associated Press today.

The Australian teen-ager, just one month short of her 20th birthday when she defeated Billie Jean King in the semifinals and Mrs. Court, also an Australian, in the championship round, received 249 votes from AP sports writers and broadcasters throughout the United States.

Chris Evert of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., another teen-age tennis star, was second with 185 votes and Mrs. King of Long Beach, Calif., was third with 161.

American golfer Kathy Whitworth was fourth with 120.

Chris Evert of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., another teen-age tennis star, was second with 185 votes and Mrs. King of Long Beach, Calif., was third with 161.

American golfer Kathy Whitworth was fourth with 120.

American golfer Kathy Whitworth was fourth with 120.

American golfer Kathy Whitworth was fourth with 120.

American golfer Kathy Whitworth was fourth with 120.

American golfer Kathy Whitworth was fourth with 120.

American golfer Kathy Whitworth was fourth with 120.

American golfer Kathy Whitworth was fourth with 120.

American golfer Kathy Whitworth was fourth with 120.

American golfer Kathy Whitworth was fourth with 120.

American golfer Kathy Whitworth was fourth with 120.

American golfer Kathy Whitworth was fourth with 120.

American golfer Kathy Whitworth was fourth with 120.

American golfer Kathy Whitworth was fourth with 120.

American golfer Kathy Whitworth was fourth with 120.

American golfer Kathy Whitworth was fourth with 120.

American golfer Kathy Whitworth was fourth with 120.

American golfer Kathy Whitworth was fourth with 120.

American golfer Kathy Whitworth was fourth with 120.

American golfer Kathy Whitworth was fourth with 120.

American golfer Kathy Whitworth was fourth with 120.

American golfer Kathy Whitworth was fourth with 120.

American golfer Kathy Whitworth was fourth with 120.

American golfer Kathy Whitworth was fourth with 120.

Graebner, when he caught hold of Nastase's racket, I was trembling all over. I was too frightened to play."

Graebner, whose fiery temperament has mellowed in recent years, denied he had threatened to hit Nastase with his racket, but said he was determined not to let the Romanian win by his "childish attitude."

The American, who lost to Jim Connors in the Jacksonville final last week after being weakened by influenza, continued: "It is the way he has to win his matches. Well, there is nothing more I can say."

May Seek 3d Place  
John King, a spokesman for the sponsors, said Nastase will be allowed to compete for third place, worth \$2,800 to the winner.

The sparse crowd at Royal Albert Hall was solidly behind Graebner, who meets the winner of the other semi-final, Australia's Lew Hoad and Richey.

Ninety minutes after the walk-out, the pair faced each other in the doubles. Graebner, partnered by Tom Gorman of Seattle, beat Nastase and Tom Thrie, 6-1, 7-6 to reach the final.

Richey qualified tonight to meet Graebner in an all-American final when he beat Australian Lew Hoad 7-6, 6-4 in the other semifinal.

## Cross-Hander Owens Shoots 65 to Share Tucson Golf Lead

By Lincoln A. Weiden  
TUCSON, Jan. 21 (UPI)—Charles Owens, an unusual golfer with an unusual style, shared the lead yesterday in the \$150,000 Dean Martin-Tucson Open golf tournament with George Archer at 65. Owens, a black professional, is a former United States Army paratrooper.

Now in his second year on the major circuit, the 34-year-old Owens hobbled around the Tucson National Golf Club, carded eight birdies in the opening round. This put him even with Archer, one stroke ahead of the field.

During a practice jump at Fort Bragg, N.C., in 1967, Owens fractured a knee cap. Later he had his knee fused. He worked as a salesman in New York and played such municipal courses as Van Cortlandt Park and Dyker Beach.

"Now I have a sponsor, but the Lord guides me," said Owens, whose seven-under-par round was his lowest since joining his Pro.

Ali Ringside: \$325  
TOKYO, Jan. 21 (Reuters)—Ringside seats for the fight between former world heavyweight champion Mohammed Ali and Mike Foster here on April 1 will cost \$325, the promoters said today. One hundred seats will be offered at this price.

THE LEADERS  
Charles Owens 65-45  
George Archer 65-45  
J.C. Stiles 65-45  
Lew Hoad 65-45  
John King 65-45  
Jim Jones 65-45  
Jack Montgomerie 65-45  
Fritz Moore 65-45  
Lobby Nichols 65-45  
Bob Murphy 65-45  
Chuck Thorpe 65-45  
Halo Trila 65-45  
Dave Bli 65-45  
Johnny Felt 65-45  
Dale Douglas 65-45

Swedish, Swiss, Argentine and Belgian drivers are expected to figure prominently this season. In fact, Stewart's obvious chief rival in 1972 will be the blond Swede Ronnie Peterson, Europe's quickest rising star in the sport.

Although he did not win a grand prix in 1971, Peterson was runner-up to Stewart in the world series, collecting 33 points against the Scot's 62. He was also European formula two champion.

Peterson heads the two-car STP March-Ford team supported by Austrian Niki Lauda, out of the running for some time, mounts strong opposition this year with a three-car lineup comprising Jackie Ickx of Belgium, Clay Regazzoni of Switzerland and U.S. ace Mario Andretti.

Another big team with high hopes is British BRM, which was hit by incidents last season that cost it the lives of Pedro Rodriguez of Mexico and Jo Siffert of Switzerland, its top drivers.

International lineup  
BRM has an international driver lineup in Jean-Pierre Beltoise of France, Rene Wisell of Sweden, Howden Ganley of New Zealand, Britain's Peter Gethin and Helmut Marko of Austria.

Coleman Chapman's Lotus team, remained John Player Specials for 1972, includes Brazilian Emerson Fittipaldi and Australian Dave Walker.

McLaren's, backed this year by the Yardley perfume, mounts a two-car team led by former champion Denny Hulme of New Zealand. He will be supported by the American Revlon perfume heir Peter Revson.

Graham Hill of Britain, former double world champion and at 43 the oldest man in grand prix racing, leads the newly constituted Brabham team, along with Argentinian newcomer Carlos Reutemann.

John Surtees of Britain is going into semi-retirement to concentrate on the development of his cars. Mike Hailwood, although absent from the Buenos Aires race, will be the regular team leader, partnered by Australian Tim Schenken and Italian Andrea de Adamich driving later for Gils Van Lennep of Holland.

The French Matra-Sinice factory team, led by Jean-Pierre Beltoise, will be the regular team leader, partnered by Australian Tim Schenken and Italian Andrea de Adamich driving later for Gils Van Lennep of Holland.

The French Matra-Sinice factory team, led by Jean-Pierre Beltoise, will be the regular team leader, partnered by Australian Tim Schenken and Italian Andrea de Adamich driving later for Gils Van Lennep of Holland.

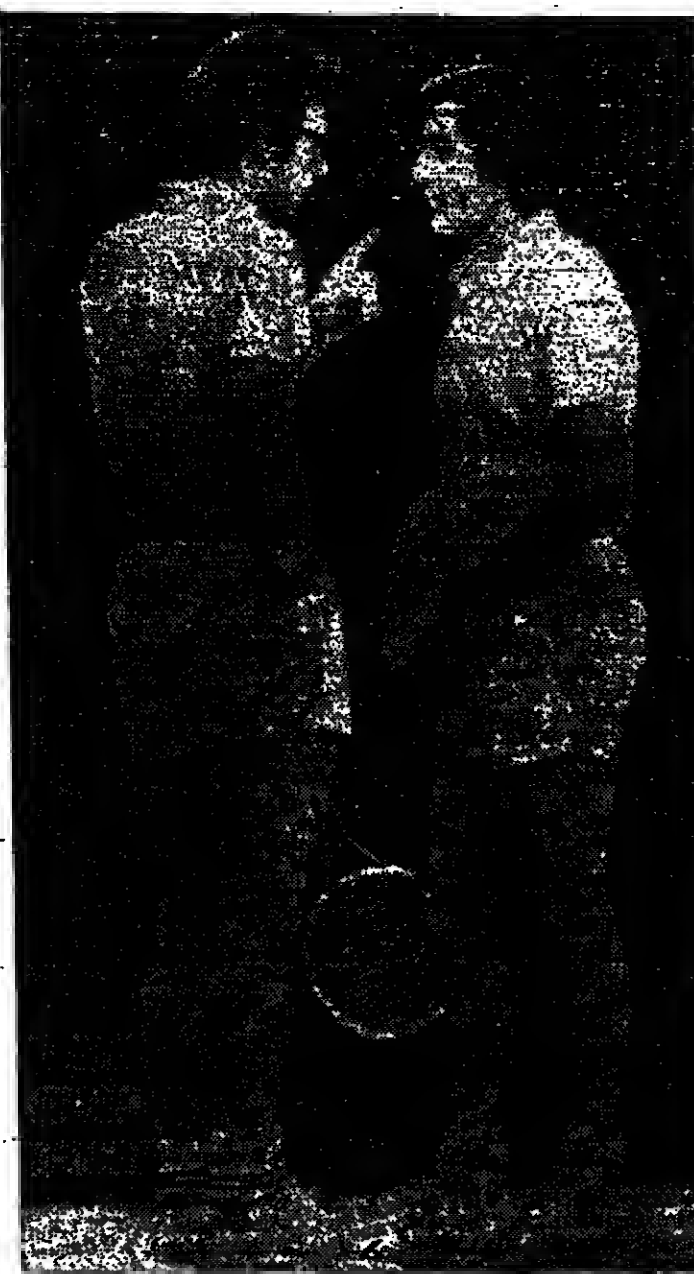
The French Matra-Sinice factory team, led by Jean-Pierre Beltoise, will be the regular team leader, partnered by Australian Tim Schenken and Italian Andrea de Adamich driving later for Gils Van Lennep of Holland.

The French Matra-Sinice factory team, led by Jean-Pierre Beltoise, will be the regular team leader, partnered by Australian Tim Schenken and Italian Andrea de Adamich driving later for Gils Van Lennep of Holland.

The French Matra-Sinice factory team, led by Jean-Pierre Beltoise, will be the regular team leader, partnered by Australian Tim Schenken and Italian Andrea de Adamich driving later for Gils Van Lennep of Holland.

The French Matra-Sinice factory team, led by Jean-Pierre Beltoise, will be the regular team leader, partnered by Australian Tim Schenken and Italian Andrea de Adamich driving later for Gils Van Lennep of Holland.

The French Matra-Sinice factory team, led by Jean-Pierre Beltoise, will be the regular team leader, partnered by Australian Tim Schenken and Italian Andrea de Adamich driving later for Gils Van Lennep of Holland.



MAKING HIS POINT—Clark Graebner lectures the Nastase during stormy match at London tourney yesterday.

## Stewart Favored for 3d Title As Grand Prix Season Opens

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The 1972 grand prix automobile season opens Sunday with the first event of the year in Buenos Aires and the odds on Scotland's Jackie Stewart to collect his third world title in the scheduled 15-race series.

After Sunday's race the scene switches to South Africa for a March 4 race and then back across the Atlantic for the Ontario Speedway race in California, April 9. The first championship race in Europe is the Spanish grand prix May 1.

By Neil Amdur  
NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (UPI)—Tom Blair, track and field's newest 17-foot pole vaulter, says he is having trouble "thinking I can keep this up."

"My head is this big," the 5-foot-11-inch, 160-pound senior at the University of Pennsylvania said of his dramatic improvement. "It's really been a strange sensation."

In the last year, Blair has moved within striking distance of a berth on the United States Olympic team.

Blair continued this last week at the National Invitation meet by clearing 16 feet 6 inches, then 17-0 and 17-3 1/2, the finest ever by an American collegian, indoors or outdoors.

Tonight, before a hometown crowd, Blair will chase another 17-foot performance at the Philadelphia Track Classic, the second major meet of the Eastern indoor season.

Kelso on West Coast  
Two other track programs are scheduled for tonight in San Francisco, where Philo Kelso opposes Tom Von Ruden in the Examiner Games mile, and in Kansas City, site of the NAAIA indoor championships.

Kelso, the Olympic 1,500-meter champion from Kenya, who clocked a victorious 3:59.4 last week in College Park, Md., is entered against Jim Ryan, the world record-holder, tomorrow night at the Sunbelt Invitational meet in Los Angeles.

A new site, a fast track, seven defending champions and Blair are expected to produce an abundance of activity in Philadelphia.

The event has been moved from Convention Hall to the Spectrum, with its higher seating capacity. An 11-lap road course, similar to the track used at Cole Field House in College Park, Md., will replace the slower and smaller 12-lap model used in earlier meets.

Blair, a physics major who enjoys such diversions as motorcycle racing and sky diving, attributes his improvement to "a little bit of maturity, more speed and I'm relaxing more now than it was when I was a freshman."

Dr. Delano Merzweiler, the 28-year-old hematologist, is entered in the 60-yard dash against Mel Fender, the 34-year-old Olympian. Fender won the 60 yard dash in a record-tying 5.9 seconds.

PERSONNEL WANTED  
THINKERS - DOERS  
LEARNERS  
Karlson Corporation, the largest land developer based in the southwestern U.S.A. (Arizona, New Mexico, Texas) is seeking a highly motivated, energetic individual to join its team. The position offers a competitive salary and a great opportunity for growth. Reply to: Karlson Corp., Box 1000, Phoenix, Arizona 85001.

PERSONNEL WANTED  
THINKERS - DOERS  
LEARNERS  
Karlson Corporation, the largest land developer based in the southwestern U.S.A. (Arizona, New Mexico, Texas) is seeking a highly motivated, energetic individual to join its team. The position offers a competitive salary and a great opportunity for growth. Reply to: Karlson Corp., Box 1000, Phoenix, Arizona 85001.

PERSONNEL WANTED  
THINKERS - DOERS  
LEARNERS  
Karlson Corporation, the largest land developer based in the southwestern U.S.A. (Arizona, New Mexico, Texas) is seeking a highly motivated, energetic individual to join its team. The position offers a competitive salary and a great opportunity for growth. Reply to: Karlson Corp., Box 1000, Phoenix, Arizona 85001.

PERSONNEL WANTED  
THINKERS - DOERS  
LEARNERS  
Karlson Corporation, the largest land developer based in the southwestern U.S.A. (Arizona, New Mexico, Texas) is seeking a highly motivated, energetic individual to join its team. The position offers a competitive salary and a great opportunity for growth. Reply to: Karlson Corp., Box 1000, Phoenix, Arizona 85001.

PERSONNEL WANTED  
THINKERS - DOERS  
LEARNERS  
Karlson Corporation, the largest land developer based in the southwestern U.S.A. (Arizona, New Mexico, Texas) is seeking a highly motivated, energetic individual to join its team. The position offers a competitive salary and a great opportunity for growth. Reply to: Karlson Corp., Box 1000, Phoenix, Arizona 85001.

PERSONNEL WANTED  
THINKERS - DOERS  
LEARNERS  
Karlson Corporation, the largest land developer based in the southwestern U.S.A. (Arizona, New Mexico, Texas) is seeking a highly motivated, energetic individual to join its team. The position offers a competitive salary and a great opportunity for growth. Reply to: Karlson Corp., Box 1000, Phoenix, Arizona 85001.

PERSONNEL WANTED  
THINKERS - DOERS  
LEARNERS  
Karlson Corporation, the largest land developer based in the southwestern U.S.A. (Arizona, New Mexico, Texas) is seeking a highly motivated, energetic individual to join its team. The position offers a competitive salary and a great opportunity for growth. Reply to: Karlson Corp., Box 1000, Phoenix, Arizona 85001.

## Miss Proell

## Ski Victor at St. Gervais

## She Tops Field of 47 In First Slalom Heat

SAINT-GERVAIS, France, Jan. 21 (UPI)—Austria's Anne-Marie Proell today won the first heat of the women's slalom of the 24th Saint-Gervais International skiing grand prize.

The 24-year-old Austrian girl easily beat a field of 47, covering the tricky 400-meter course in 1 minute 34.3 seconds.

Second was compatriot Monika Kaserer in 1:35.57. The second heat will be run tomorrow.

Miss Proell's main rival, Francoise Mauch of France, fell at the 25th gate and was disqualified.

A fresh, wet snow made the course dangerous by covering icy spots.

If Miss Proell should win the second heat, she would take first place in the race for the leadership of the World Cup ratings.

After an official correction, fourth place went to American Marilyn Cochran in 1:36.88. She was first placed sixth. American Patty Boydston placed 19th.

U.S. Coach Ron Sargent attributed the U.S. performance to the fact that the ski team trained on icy snow while today the course was covered in places with wet snow.

College Basketball  
Catholics 63, Johns Hopkins 52. Georgetown (Ky.) 61, Northwood 52. Duquesne 64, Wake Forest 52. Georgia Washington 104, VMI 52. La Salle 85, American 52. Boston-Cookman 114, Morris-Brown 71.

East Carolina 89, Appalachian 52. George Tech 64, California 52. Glenville 54, W.Va. Tech 52. Mount St. 111, Washington Science 91. Morris Harvey 64, W.Va. Wesleyan 71. Oklahoma City 53, Loyola (New Orleans) 55. Ohio Roberts 52, Idaho 52. Seattle 117, Nevada (Reno) 62. South Carolina 64, Wake Forest 57. St. Louis 54, Evansville 51. St. Francis (N.Y.) 52, Rollins 51. Tulsa 52, W.Va. Wesleyan 52. Utah 52, Utah St. 52.

ABA Results  
(Thursday)  
New York 124, Chicago 102. Rochester 100, Philadelphia 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 92. Memphis 100, New Orleans 92. Atlanta 100, Detroit 92. Cleveland 100, Boston 92. Washington 100, Los Angeles 92. Phoenix 100, San Diego 92. Sacramento 100, Kansas 92. Denver 100, Minnesota 92. Milwaukee 100, Indiana 92. Pittsburgh 100, New York 92. Philadelphia 100, Chicago 92. Dallas 100, San Antonio 92. Houston 100, Portland 9



